

THE  
**MISSIONARY HERALD.**

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No. 3.

MISSION IN CEYLON.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. POOR'S JOURNAL AT  
TILLIPALLY.

THE following extracts are of an earlier date than those, which were published in our two last numbers. The journal, from which they are taken, did not come into our hands till quite recently. Those parts only are selected, which relate to subjects of permanent interest, or which are necessary to complete the history of the mission.

Dec. 12, 1818. Sent to his Excellency the Governor, through the Chief Secretary, a congratulatory letter in behalf of the brethren, on the occasion of his return from Candy to Columbo, after a successful termination of the war, and the return of peace and tranquillity throughout the Candian provinces. This event, both in a moral and political view, as it regards both the Europeans and the natives, is worthy of being noticed with special thanksgiving to the Disposer of nations. It appears to be intimately connected with the use of means for bringing thousands to the light and liberty of the Gospel, who have been long enslaved in the regions of the shadow of death.

*Prevalence of an Epidemic.*

16. Learn that the alarming disease called the *spasmodic cholera*, which has made great ravages of late on the continent, has visited this district. There have been upwards of 20 cases in a village, a few miles distant from Tillipally.\*

\* As brother Meigs, in his last journal, gave some account of this disease, and our manner of treating it, I need not write particularly on the subject. I will only observe, that the disease has prevailed more or less in all the parishes in this vicinity, from Dec. 1818, to the present time May 19, 1819. Attention to the sick has been an important part of my labors. I have often been called to administer medicine to upwards of 20 persons in a week; consequently, much of my time has been

*Public Exercises.*

25. Christmas day. Had divine service in the church. More than 300 of my school boys were present on the occasion, and about 100 other persons. This was much the largest congregation of natives, that we have had in the church. As we wish to overcome the strong prejudices, which exist among the natives against eating on the ground occupied by Christians, all the boys present were invited to take rice and

taken from more pleasing and appropriate duties of the mission. The epidemic has had a very unfavorable influence, at different times, upon all my schools; as a great dread of it has rested upon the minds of the people, and a great unwillingness to leave their houses, or to be together in considerable numbers. It has, however, been the occasion of my being more among the people, than otherwise I should have been, and of witnessing their temporal and spiritual miseries. While I have discovered new and affecting motives to diligence in making known to these people the unsearchable riches of the Gospel, I have had favorable opportunities for evincing to them the sincerity of my wishes to do them good. During the first months of the sickness, the medicine given was, in most cases, made the means of restoring the sick to health. The disease has of late become much more obstinate and fatal; and as several died, who received medicine from us, many persons have been made to believe, by the influence of those, who are unfriendly to the mission, that our medicine is wholly ineffectual or injurious. They do not, however, reason thus, when those die, who, during their sickness, made large offerings at the temples, or were stretched before their idols. Many persons do not apply for medicine for their friends, who are sick, because they are afraid to expose themselves abroad; others, because they appear to be wholly indifferent whether their friends live or die. Of late, the notion has much prevailed, that the goddess, by whom the epidemic is supposed to be sent, is angry if people afflicted with it use means for their recovery; consequently, but few persons apply to us for assistance. These general remarks respecting the sickness supersede the necessity of making many extracts from my journal on the subject.

currie with the boys, who are boarded here. Including our own, 110 boys took their meal together in our bungalow. This circumstance is worthy of notice mainly as it affords us a pleasing proof, that the prejudices of the people are in some degree diminished; and that the people are drawing nearer to us. Most of the boys, who are willing to eat on our premises, were boys of the different casts, who attend our schools. Some parents of the boys, and other spectators, expressed a variety of feelings on the occasion. They considered it as some strange thing; but appeared to doubt, whether it would be of good or evil tendency. The occasion was favorable for bringing to view some of the great truths of our religion.

Received a letter from Supyen. He is yet at Combacon, a town on the coast, with his heathen relations. He expresses, as usual, an attachment to the Christian religion. We have many fears and unpleasant apprehensions concerning him, yet our hopes are in God, "being confident of this very thing," that if He has begun a good work in this young man. He "will perform it until the day of Jesus Christ."

#### *Meetings at Jaffna.*

Jan. 5, 1819. Yesterday attended at Jaffna the meeting of the sub-committee of the Columbo Bible Society; in the evening attended the monthly prayer meeting in that place. Learn that the people of Jaffna, and of other parishes, are making contributions to defray the expense of large sacrifices of sheep, goats, &c. which are about to be made in consequence of the epidemic.

9. We have been favored with a visit from Mrs. Schrader. In consequence of this, we held a meeting at our house exclusively for females. Thirty-three were present, with whom Mrs. S. conversed much and prayed. Our kind friend, Mrs. Mooyart, was present. Her knowledge of the Tamul, and interest for the salvation of the heathen, enable her with advantage to direct them to the Savior.

[Under the date of the 19th Mr. P. mentions the sickness and death of a boy, whom he had named *Lawrence*, and who was the son of *Pandarum*, a man employed as an overseer of repairs, &c. The journal proceeds as follows.]

We feel sensibly the breach his death has occasioned. He was one of the first

boys, whom we began to instruct on our arrival here; and he has been connected with our family a year. His progress in acquiring a knowledge of the Tamul and English, and his attention to the Christian religion, were pleasing to us. He died in his father's house. At the time of his death and burial, his father, of whose conversion to the Christian religion we have some evidence, did not attend the usual heathen ceremonies; but chose to have the funeral attended according to the custom of Christians. Consequently, I made a short address to the people and prayed on the occasion. This gave so much offence to his friends and neighbors, that most of them immediately withdrew; and those, who remained, refused to carry the corpse to the grave. *Pandarum* was not much disturbed on the occasion, and readily consented to my proposal, that I and my interpreter should inter the corpse. As we were about to do this, some persons came forward and did it. This is the first time I have had opportunity of attending a funeral service among the heathen.

Jan. 22. Agreeably to appointment, held a public examination of my first school at Milette. As there had been two deaths in that place the preceding day, but 25 boys and few of their parents attended. The progress, which the boys have made in their studies, is a source of much encouragement to me.\*

March 29. Yesterday we united with our brethren and sisters at Batticotta, in attending to the ordinance of the Lord's supper. Mr. and Mrs. Mooyart were present.

April 10. Sat. This afternoon the wife of a man, who has labored much in my service, died very suddenly with the

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\* To avoid repetition I will here observe, that my routine of mission duties is nearly the same, as appears from my former journals. Most of my time is occupied in instructing the school at this place,—in visiting weekly, more or less frequently, as circumstances permit, some of the eight other schools, which are under my superintendence, and in preparing a service in Tamul for the Sabbath. In all my schools, scripture tracts are read, and catechisms are committed to memory by a large majority of the boys. In visiting the schools, I have in view the two-fold object of promoting their improvement, and of addressing the people, with whom I may meet, on religious subjects. I have an increasing conviction of the importance of preaching the Gospel to individuals, from house to house.

epidemic. I was with her at the time of her decease. It was truly affecting to witness the bitterness of grief, in some of the near relations, who sorrowed as those who have no hope. They manifested their grief by shrieks, beating their breast, and rolling on the ground. The man consented to my proposal, that I should attend the funeral and pray with the people, which I did.

12. Yesterday our brethren and sisters from Batticotta, united with us in attending to the ordinance of the Lord's supper.

27. Nicholas, my assistant in superintending the schools, who resided at Panditeripo for several months, left that place, and of late has resided with me. This day he went to reside with Malleappa, at Mallagum. As the people are in great fear, where the sickness prevails, and confine themselves much to their houses, it is desirable that they should be visited, and be urged to turn from their idols to the worship of the true God, and Jesus Christ the only Savior. With a design to promote this object, I have removed Nicholas to Mallagum to assist Malleappa in his work there. Though a pious native, who acts as a religious teacher, has many and great advantages over a foreigner, yet it is difficult for him to labor advantageously alone. That he may serve the cause in the best manner, it is highly important, that he should be associated with a European or American missionary. This arises principally from the superior deference and respect, which the natives have for the European character.

#### *Cases of Malleappa and Supyen.*

May 20. Malleappa left me to return to accompany his father to Colombo. It is doubtful whether he will return to me again, as his father wishes that his son should be employed in some situation under government. I was indulging a hope, that he would render considerable service to the mission. It tends much to reconcile my mind to this and similar events, when I reflect, that the Great Head of Missions well knows who are the proper persons to labor in his service among the heathen.

June 8. Supyen returned from the coast to Jaffnapatam, a short time ago. He is laid under special restriction not to come to Tillipally. I went to his father's house, but could not see him.

Several of my Christian friends have conversed with him; and from the accounts I have had, I tremblingly indulge the hope, that he has been created anew in Christ Jesus. He is yet in the furnace; and the event only will show, whether he will come forth as gold that is tried. This, and one or two cases of a similar nature, have been the occasion of my reading, with peculiar interest and profit, those parts of St. Paul's epistles, in which he expresses his solicitude, hopes, and fears concerning those, who appeared to receive the Gospel, by means of his preaching, but many of whom, afterward, and for various reasons, were turned from the faith. It is highly important, that every missionary should, by the grace of God, be prepared for such trials. And trials of this nature will be severe, in proportion to his solicitude and zeal for the honor of his Savior, and for the salvation of souls.

#### JOINT LETTER OF THE MISSIONARIES TO THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Jaffna, Sept. 10th, 1820.

Rev. and Dear Sir,

SINCE the date of our last letter, which we forwarded to Calcutta about the 1st of May, the Lord has dealt very graciously with us, and we desire, with gratitude, to record his mercies. Three of our number, at the date of our last letter, were much reduced by sickness, and had so many alarming symptoms, that we feared the result. Although called to pass through the furnace of affliction, we have not been forsaken; for the Lord has given us many precious tokens of his love, whereof we are glad, and by which we are encouraged to go on in the work, to which we are called. The afflictions, which were upon us, have been, in a great measure, removed; and those severe trials, which we anticipated, have not been experienced. The brethren Meigs and Poor, who, for some time were not able to labor, have been mercifully restored to health, and are able to prosecute their work. Our dear brother Richards, although feeble, shares in the labors of the mission. We do not think that he will entirely recover, nor do we see any indication of approaching dissolution. We still hope he will be able to lift up his voice to warn and instruct this people.

*Arrival of Mr. Garrett.*

Your letter of Jan. 31st, and Mr. Everts's of Feb. 4th, were received on the 17th of July. By these we were advised, that a printer might be soon expected. On the first Monday of August, while assembled at Batticotta with other missionary and Christian friends for prayer, we received a letter from brother Garrett, informing us of his arrival at Tranquebar. This intelligence increased our obligations to God, added interest to our meeting, and excited joyful expectations. The Wednesday following, we were informed of his arrival at Point Pedro, about 16 miles from Tillipally. The brethren Poor and Scudder went immediately to conduct him to Tillipally, where we were assembled, with grateful hearts, to welcome him home. Thus as individuals, we are highly favored of God, and, as a mission, we are called to listen to the precious promise: "Fear thou not, for I am with thee: be not dismayed, for I am thy God."

*Arrangement of Missionary Stations.*

Strengthened in number and in health, encouraged by the counsels of the Board, and animated by the dealings of Providence, we have felt bound to extend ourselves at least so far, as to occupy to the best advantage, those parishes, in which we had already established schools, and which, for sometime, have been under our immediate care. To accomplish this object, the brethren Winslow and Spaulding removed in June to their station, at Oodoville, where they are advantageously situated, and where they find much to encourage them, both from the attention given by the people to preaching and from the flattering prospects of the schools.

But one additional station was not thought sufficient. That our intercourse with the heathen may be more direct and extensive, and our schools more efficiently superintended, we think that the labors of two missionaries at one station, who have acquired the language, with the assistance of natives, which may now be obtained, will turn to much less account, than they would by each occupying a station, with similar establishments. The native assistance, which we now have, is very considerable, and is fast increasing. We have four natives, who interpret readily

whatever we wish to communicate to the people. All these are members of our church. We have five others, some of whom are hopefully pious, who act as interpreters on common occasions, and who assist in the acquisition of the language. Besides these, we have many interesting boys, who now speak English, and who render us much assistance in the work of the mission. With such assistance, one missionary can manage the concerns of the station, and the schools connected with it. By extending ourselves, and multiplying schools, the great object of our mission will be more effectually secured; whereas, should we have two brethren at a station, the number of our schools must of necessity be less; for it is both inconvenient, and inexpedient, to have schools attached to any station, more than two or three miles distant. All within this distance may be superintended by one missionary.

On the supposition, that the two brethren at Tillipally were to be separated at a future period, there appeared several reasons why the separation should take place as soon as practicable. Although four bungalows were given by the Rev. Mr. Glenie, for the accommodation of the sick, those temporary buildings, while we were destitute of a physician, were appropriated for the use of schools, &c. It is therefore necessary that other buildings, and those of a more durable nature, be erected for the many persons, who are constantly applying for medical assistance.—Since, therefore, we deemed it expedient for these brethren to be separated, at no distant period, it would have been injudicious to expend money for building a house for the sick, since such an additional building would be of but little use, should the station be occupied by a single missionary only. The medical establishment will be considerable. Brother Scudder has many names for children to be educated in his family, and there is already at Tillipally, a boarding school of both sexes. To unite so many things at one station appeared inexpedient.

*New Station at Panditeripo.*

But to establish another station seemed almost impossible, for want of funds. To obviate this difficulty, in some measure, brother Scudder brought forward a proposition, the amount of which is, that he engages to fit up a station at

Panditeripo with his private money, which is to be refunded at some future period, either by contributions at home, or from the general funds of this mission. This proposition was accepted. The subject of extending ourselves still further seemed important, and commanding. What we had already done is little, compared with our multiplied blessings. These laid us under obligations to do more. We have done as Providence seemed to indicate, and as due deliberation warranted us. Brother Scudder removed to Panditeripo in July. The repairs are making with much expedition, and we are happy to say, that every thing is favorable and seems to promise much.

*Licensing of Dr. Scudder to preach.*

Agreeably to the instructions of the Board, brother Scudder attended to the study of Theology while on his passage, and has since devoted as much time to it, as circumstances would admit. As he was now to occupy a new station, it appeared desirable, that he should receive a license to preach. In a regular meeting, held according to the custom of the American churches, he was examined; and, having given good satisfaction, he was licensed. We thought proper to advise him to continue his studies preparatory to his future ordination. Brother Scudder's removal from Tillipally, and the returning health of the brethren at Batticotta, rendered the missionary strength of these two stations very unequal. It was therefore thought expedient, that brother Woodward should remove to Tillipally for the present; but it is desirable, that he should soon occupy a new station. When we consider the assistance, which we have from the boys in our school, and that the acquisition of the language is gradually giving us strength, we are convinced, that our borders must still be enlarged.

But what shall we do? We have no funds for building, and not more than five months supply for our own subsistence. We are not, we cannot be, anxious for ourselves, if faithful; but we do feel anxious for the heathen, for we behold their wretchedness. When we are solicited to go into other parishes, and establish schools, must we silence these solicitations by saying, we are not able? Under such circumstances, how ought we to feel? When we see so many destitute parishes not only willing

to be instructed, but even inviting us to establish schools, ought we not to remind Christians, "Whosoever hath this world's good, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?" Where had the American churches been, had the early Christians withheld from our ancestors the light of the Gospel? Where will their brethren the gentiles be, should Christians of the present day not have compassion?

*Printing Establishment in Ceylon.*

[After mentioning, that the press would be a valuable acquisition; and that, with the information brought by Mr. Garrett, they hoped to obtain it from Calcutta, where it has long been, the missionaries proceed as follows:]

In the mean time, brother Garrett will apply himself to the language; and, should our funds admit, and the press be obtained, he will commence printing immediately. But we fear, that our funds will not be sufficient. It will indeed be painful to our hearts to have all other things in readiness, and be compelled to delay months, if not a year, for want of money. While we delay, thousands perish. The claims of millions on the American churches are imperious and must be felt, and, we believe, will be acknowledged. We look homeward, not only for means to carry into effect the plans already adopted by us, but we think it very desirable, that this mission should be extended to the neighboring continent.

*Claims of the Indian Peninsula.*

At the commencement of this mission, our situation was thought important from its contiguity to the peninsula, where the language of this people is spoken by some millions. We were then much encouraged, by our brethren at Bombay and other missionaries, to extend our views that way. Previous to the present time, however, we have not been able, for want of help, to look toward that important field, with any hope that we should be able to accomplish our original design. Still we are persuaded, that the call is as urgent as ever. To place before you the magnitude of this object, we need not dwell on the vast population of the coast; nor on the interesting places for missionary stations. True, there are a few missionaries in that field; but in no place

is there one where ten are urgently demanded; and many large and populous districts are entirely neglected. Yet, on all the Coromandel coast, as far north as Madras, the Tamul is the common language. We seem more than ever urged to this field. For the work we are most favorably situated. A tour to the continent will enable us to give intelligence, concerning the most interesting stations, and to make all necessary arrangements for occupying them. Missionaries, who shall be hereafter sent out, will be able to take our places on this island, under every advantage, having houses, schools, and congregations ready to their hands. Thus situated, they would have much time for the study of the language immediately on their arrival, which is of great importance; and, at the same time, those of us who may go to the coast, will go under the greatest advantage.

But while our prospects were brightening, and we were cherishing the hope, that we should soon be able to preach Christ to the millions so near us, we learn, that, at the date of your letter, "The expenses of the Board, within the preceding seven months, were considerably more than \$20,000 greater, than the receipts within the same time." This is indeed unpleasant intelligence; but still we cannot despair of help. We well remember the day, when the churches told us, "Though oceans roll and continents stretch between us, we are all one in Christ;"—when they said, "We will remember you in the great congregation, in the social circle, at the family altar, and in the watches of the night. Your call, wafted by the breezes of heaven to our shores, shall not return unto you void. We will send the flower of our churches to your aid, not admitting for a moment the doubt, that He, who has demanded the sacrifice, will repay it."\*

\* The passage, here quoted by the missionaries, is taken from the right hand of fellowship, delivered by the late lamented Mr. Huntington, of Boston, in the name of the American churches, to the Rev. Messrs. Fisk, Spaulding, Winslow and Woodward, at their ordination, Nov. 5, 1818. Motives of delicacy may have prevented their quoting, from the same excellent performance, a paragraph still more directly to their purpose. We here subjoin it.

"Aware that in Asia, no less than in America, *they who preach the Gospel must live by the Gospel*, we will impart to you, as we are able, of our substance: and we will stir up others, on whom the gifts of Providence are more copiously bestowed, to contribute for

Do fathers and mothers in America, while they receive supplies for themselves and children feel no obligations to that Savior, to whom they are indebted for all? Do youth and children, while they enjoy the temporal blessings which Christianity so richly bestows, feel no obligations? Do Christians, while, in addition to the privileges which others enjoy, they look forward to the robes and crowns prepared for conquerors, feel no obligations? Is there, then, no pity for the poor heathen? Have all fulfilled their obligations to their fellow men, and to Christ?

We hope, that the millions, almost within reach of our present stations, will not go down to the grave ignorant of a Savior, merely for want of Christian effort enough to cross the channel, which separates us from them. We hope, and we believe, that the time is not far distant, when we may see a line of missionaries from Cape Comorin to Bombay; and, on the other coast, a line to the capital of Bengal, in which the American churches will have not a few laborers; and that numerous heralds of the cross, diffusing evangelical light and eternal life through those dark and uncultivated wastes, in the interior of Hindoostan, will penetrate northward into Persia and Arabia, until they unite with the triumphs of those, who unfurl the standard of Jesus on the walls of Jerusalem.

We remain,

Rev. and Dear Sir,

Your servants

And fellow laborers in Christ Jesus,

JAMES RICHARDS,  
BENJA. C. MEIGS,  
DANIEL POOR,  
MIRON WINSLOW,  
LEVI SPAULDING,  
HENRY WOODWARD,  
JOHN SCUDDER.

#### BRIEF THOUGHTS IN REFERENCE TO THE MISSION IN CEYLON.

1. THIS mission has experienced remarkable tokens of the divine favor. Among these tokens may be enumerated the cordiality with

your support; as also for the accomplishment of the plans, which your benevolence may desire, for the furtherance of the Gospel abroad. For we would not, brethren, that other men be eased, and you burdened: but that their abundance may be a supply for your want, that there may be equality."

which it was received, and has been regarded, by the government and influential persons on the island; the opening for missionary stations, in so many eligible parishes; the ease with which schools have been established, and children obtained for education in the mission families; the gradual yielding of heathen prejudices; the hopeful conversion of several promising young men; and the favor, which it pleased God to confer upon the departed Mr. Warren and his surviving brethren, in causing their character to be so extensively respected by intelligent people in India.

2. The mission is now, so far as its friends and the Christian public can judge, in a favorable state for rapid advancement hereafter. The missionaries, who have been longest on the island, can preach and converse familiarly in the vernacular language of the country. Several young men, who have become hopefully pious under their ministry, act as interpreters to the missionaries lately arrived, and as catechists and schoolmasters; and will ultimately become, as is hoped and presumed, faithful preachers of the Gospel to their countrymen. A printing establishment will be ready to go into operation, and to furnish school-books and tracts for the mission, as soon as funds can be supplied. From the district of Jaffna easy access can be had to the populous continent of India, where the Tamul language, that is, the language which our missionaries have acquired, is spoken by several millions.

3. How little activity and enterprise do Christians manifest, in the great work of spreading the Gospel, compared with the zeal and energy of worldly men, in the prosecution of their favorite designs. Let a new field for commerce be opened, which shall present as fair a prospect of gain, as the Ceylon mission presents for a spiritual increase, and the way to it will be thronged by eager competitors. Ship after ship, and cargo after cargo, to the amount of millions of dollars, would be immediately put in motion, *even in these hard times*; and the bustle of clerks, supercargoes, sea-captains, sailors, owners, freighters, consignees, custom-house officers, and twenty sorts of mechanics, would evince, that the faculties of man were all in requisition for the accomplishment of some interesting object. But how different is the conduct of the friends of missions. Many of them can read the letter of Gabriel Tissera with very little emotion, and without making a single effort to multiply

such trophies of the cross.\* When will professed Christians, when will real Christians, act as though the soul were of more consequence than the body, and the renovation and salvation of the world were nearer their hearts than the possession of ships, lands, and well furnished houses?

#### MISSION AMONG THE CHEROKEES.

*Extracts from the Journal kept at Brainerd.*

(Continued from preceding numbers.)

Sept. 4, 1820. Received \$32 from the Bardstown Baptist Missionary Society, (Kentucky,) remitted to us through the agency of the Rev. Mr. Eagleton. We think we feel thankful that our brethren, from different parts of the country, are affording us such seasonable aid. And we are the more thankful, as we have reason to believe we have the prayers of those societies and individuals, who are assisting in the pecuniary concerns of this institution.

9. Brother Chamberlain went out for the purpose of preaching to-morrow, where we have an appointment once in four weeks, about fourteen miles up the Tennessee.

Sabbath 10. Brother C. returned this evening. Had more than an ordinary number of hearers, several of whom appeared seriously impressed.

16. Brother C. went to Mr. Hicks's to spend the Sabbath. We formerly had an appointment there, once in two weeks; but since brother Butrick left us we have not been able to go thither, oftener than once in four weeks; and some of our stations for preaching we have been obliged to abandon altogether.

17. Brother C. returned, having had a pleasant meeting with that dear people. Some in that neighborhood appear to rejoice in the blessings of the Gospel.

20. A Cherokee woman called, and left two girls in the school. They were very unwilling to stay. They clung fast to their mother, who, seeing she could not well get rid of them, desired Mrs. Hoyt to take them away out of sight. The children screamed and cried very much; but the mother put on the fortitude to leave them in that situation. When we consider how much parents indulge their children in this country,

\* The letter here referred to was published in the Herald for June last.

we are surprised, that they appear so desirous of leaving them at school, in those cases where the children are unwilling to stay.

22. Sister Ann returned from Creek Path, accompanied by Susan Brown, a sister of Catharine. She has lately obtained a hope in Christ. God grant, that she may adorn her profession as her sister has done. Sister Ann informs us, that the work of grace appears to be going on, at Creek Path. She also informs us, that she saw our dear little Lydia on her way to the Osages. Lydia told her she wished she could write to her father and mother. Sister A. told her, *she* would write for her, if she could tell what she wanted to say. She appeared pleased with this and began, but was able to say only a few words, before she became so much affected, that she could not proceed. She said, she wanted her father and mother to come to the Osage country and take her.

#### *Letter from Creek Path.*

Oct. 12. O how sweet it is to meet with Christian friends in a heathen land. Our hearts were made to rejoice by the arrival of our dear brothers Butrick, John Brown, sen. John Brown, jun. his wife, and sister Catharine.

13. Meeting for business. A letter was received from the chiefs at Creek Path, handed by John Brown, sen. Its contents were as follows:

"Friends and brothers,

"We are glad to inform you, that we are well pleased with Mr. Butrick, who has come forward as a teacher to instruct our people. We believe he does discharge his duty; and we hope his coming will be of great advantage to our people. Our wish is, that you may prosper throughout our nation, in your laudable undertaking. It is out of our power to see you, in any short time, on account of the National Council, and other business we are obliged to attend at this time. It is our wish the school should continue at this place. Mr. John Brown, sen. will deliver this, who will present you our hands in friendship. We hope we shall see each other before long. We are glad to see our children advancing so well. We conclude with our best respects."

WAU-SAU-SEY, *Bear meat*, Speaker.

*Resolved*, that Mr. Chamberlain be directed to answer the above letter.

15. Had a precious season in commemorating the death of our blessed Immanuel. O how merciful is our heavenly Father, in furnishing such a table in the wilderness.

16. Were disappointed in not seeing any of the examining Committee; but had the pleasure of meeting several of our Cherokee friends. We proceeded to examine the schools, as if the Committee had attended. All, who were present, expressed the highest satisfaction in the improvement of the children. One of the little girls got very badly burned. Her clothes caught fire, and nearly consumed on her back. We are thankful that both her parents were here, and that the burn was not so bad as to prevent their carrying her home with safety.

17. Brother Hall arrived. The straying of his horse prevented his coming last week. The school under his care is doing well. About thirty-six attend constantly, and make good improvement.

#### *Regulations of the Schools, &c.*

Meeting for business: *Resolved*, that the principal teachers of the schools at this place have charge of all the clothing, books, &c. sent out for the use of the mission; that all applications for any of the said articles, by any member of the mission family, either at Brainerd, or any of the local schools, be made to one of them; that they keep an accurate account of all articles given out, in a book reserved solely for that purpose; and that a copy of the account of articles sold, or given out, to any member of the mission family, or to the local schools, be given to the Treasurer of this mission to go up to the Treasurer of the Board, with our regular account.

*Resolved*, that we deem it important, that a female teacher be provided for the school at Taloney to take charge of the girls.

*Resolved*, that at each general meeting, the teachers of the local schools shall report the whole and average number of scholars at their several schools,—their classes, and improvement from the time of the last general meeting; and that the same be entered by the Secretary in a book kept for that purpose. Also, that each teacher report, at the same time, the general state and prospects of religion and civilization, at his station.

*Resolved*, that our general meetings be held semi-annually, viz. on the Saturdays after the second Wednesdays of October and April, and that the order of said meetings shall be as follows:

1st. Preparatory lecture on Saturday. 2d. Sermon and communion on the Sabbath. 3d. Examination of the schools in this place on Monday. 4th. Meeting for business conducted as follows: First; read all communications, relative to the concerns of the missions, from the Cor. Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, which may have been received since the last general meeting, and all resolutions passed in the meetings for business at Brainerd. Secondly: The teachers of the local schools make their reports. Thirdly: The business of each local school, in alphabetical order. Fourthly: General business of the mission.

*Resolved*, that, with the approbation of the Prudential Committee, there be a semi-annual vacation of three weeks, to commence at the local schools, on the Saturdays after the first Wednesdays in October and April, and at this place the day after examination.

18. Our dear brothers and sisters from Creek Path left us to return. We have had a delightful season with them, and parting was painful. How delightful will be the time when all the children of God shall meet in their Father's kingdom to part no more.

19. Brother Hall left us to return to Taloney.

20. We have just heard of the death of our dear sister Crutchfield, at Spring-place. She was the first fruit which the Lord granted to our dear father and mother Gambold, and she is the first which He has taken to Himself.

24. Brother and sister Chamberlain set out for father Gambold's, where she expects to remain while her husband goes to the Council, and to Taloney.

#### *Advances of the Cherokees in civilization.*

Nov. 1. Brother and sister C. returned. He left sister C. at father Gambold's while he attended the council. At the council he took lodgings at Maj. Ridge's, where he had an opportunity of preaching to a large number of our Cherokee brethren. The Ridge says, he can never be thankful enough to the missionaries for providing a way for his son to receive an education. He says, he wishes him to stay at Corn-

wall until he gets a great education; and he hopes the Lord will give him a good heart, so that when he comes home, he may be very useful to his nation.

The Council have made a law to compel parents to keep their children at school, when once entered, until they have finished their education, or to pay all expense for clothing, board, and tuition. They have also given the superintendents of each mission authority to take out of their schools such children, as they shall think proper, and, with the consent of their parents, put them to such trades as are attached to their missions; and when such children have learned a trade, they are to be furnished with a set of tools at the expense of the nation.

They have also divided their country into eight districts, or counties; laid a tax on the people to build a courthouse, in each of these counties; and appointed four circuit judges. The Cherokees are rapidly adopting the laws and manners of the whites. They appear to advance in civilization, just in proportion to their knowledge of the Gospel. It therefore becomes all, who desire the civilization of the Indians, to do what they can to send the Gospel among them.

Brother Chamberlain, after leaving the Council, went to Taloney, where he spent the Sabbath. The people there were very attentive to preaching; some shed tears; one black man appeared to be a subject of pungent conviction. Most of the children of the school attended meeting. They were very neatly clad. They appear to be very intelligent, and we hope some will be raised up there to be ornaments to their nation.

4. Brother John Arch returned from a visit to his father's. During his absence, he has attended a meeting of the Presbytery and Missionary Society of North Carolina. He had an opportunity of sitting down, at the table of our Lord, with above five hundred brethren. The good people there gave him clothing of the value of more than \$50; and made him a member for life of the Missionary Society.

18. Brother Chamberlain's little daughter got to some arsenic, which was mixed with butter for the purpose of destroying rats. We know not how much she had eaten; but have reason to think that the quantity was considerable. It produced a burning thirst; and she had one severe spasm. We admin-

istered a large quantity of sweet oil, which, in a few minutes, counteracted the effects of the poison. After this, we gave her antimonial wine, which operated as an emetic. But we have no doubt it was the sweet oil, which, under God, saved the child's life. It might be well if this remedy for poison were more generally known.

We have now *eleven boys* and *six girls* in the school, supported in whole, or in part, by different associations. All these are promising children, and may hereafter, by a divine blessing, do honor to the societies and individuals by whom they are now supported.

We should have mentioned in our journal of Feb. last, that Dr. Joseph C. Strong of Knoxville, Ten. very generously vaccinated a large number of our children; and gave instructions for vaccinating the remainder, should the operation be successful in these, by which means the whole school have received that sure preventive of the small pox. We did not notice this omission, until we saw that part of our journal in print.

#### MISSION AMONG THE CHOCTAWS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL KEPT AT  
ELLIOT.

(Continued from p. 51.)

##### *Opening of a Road, 60 miles.*

June 10, 1820. The men, who have been opening the road, returned in good health. Waggon can now come from the Pigeon Roost to Elliot without difficulty. This road has cost us about 65 days labor, besides what was done by Capt. Folsom. Brother Fisk returned to-day.

13. Meeting for business. *Resolved*, that Mr. Jewell collect the remainder of the cattle subscribed last August, for the benefit of the school; and that a joint letter be forwarded to the Board, as soon as circumstances will admit.

14. A four-horse-waggon arrived at Elliot; the first, which was ever in this part of the country. It came from Tennessee, by the way of the Pigeon Roost and the new cut road, and brought for a merchant in this place about 2,000 yards of homespun cotton cloth, an article much needed by the natives. Some of them manufacture considerable cloth; but there is by no means a supply made for the inhabitants.

##### *Judgment of a Tennessee Waggoner.*

17. The person, who brought the cloth, has been with us two days, for the purpose of getting the waggon repaired at our shop. When the brethren Kingsbury and Williams were on their way to Yalo-Busha, in 1818, they had an interview with the same man. He had for many years been acquainted with the Indians, and had not the least confidence in our undertaking. But now, after observing minutely for two days the conduct and improvement of the scholars, he could not forbear letting us know the change of his opinion on this subject. He is now as much surprised at the results, as he was at us in the first instance, for undertaking the work. He made presents to the children, in small articles, to the amount of about 15 dollars.

##### *Bad Example of White Traders.*

18. There are several white men in the neighborhood, who have come to trade with the natives in cattle, &c. They show no regard for the Sabbath, or religious instruction. Their example and conversation have great influence with the natives. How long shall those, who are educated in Christian lands, bring scandal upon that holy name, by which they are called.

19. A part of our supplies, which could not be brought in our own boat, were about the last of May put on board a boat bound for this place. The owner arrived at Elliot to-day, having left the boat a considerable distance below; there being not sufficient water to bring it up. We have hopes, that there will yet be a rise in the river. Generally we cannot calculate on receiving supplies by water, after the 1st of June.

##### *Violent Thunder Storm.*

This evening experienced a violent thunder storm, attended by one of those destructive winds, which so often desolate this country. Its effects, however, were comparatively harmless, when estimated by those, which have been frequently experienced. Several large trees were prostrated near the house, and considerable damage was done to the corn. It came on very suddenly. The family were abroad in different directions; but through the kind providence of God, no one was injured, though some were nearly surrounded

by the falling trees. The occasion furnished a good opportunity for impressing the minds of our children with the idea of the mighty power of God.

20. Dr. Pride left home, with a boy and two pack horses, to bring some articles from the boat, and secure the remainder. All hands were employed in repairing the fences which were broken down by the falling trees, in removing the scattered limbs from off the corn, and in setting up that, which was blown down.

22. Dr. Pride returned with some articles, which were much needed, from the boat.

23. The mission has for some time experienced very serious embarrassment for want of help; particularly some person to work with the boys, when out of school. Brother Williams has lately been feeble, and unable to attend to this part of the business. We have long expected the arrival of brother and sister Wood, and the brethren Howes and Dyer; but as yet we get no intelligence of their approach.

#### *Visit of Messrs. Stewart & Humphreys.*

25. Mr. Thomas C. Stewart and Mr. David Humphreys, licensed preachers, visited us to-day. They are agents from the Missionary Society of the Synod of Georgia and South Carolina, to explore the Indian tribes in the southwestern part of the U. States. They have obtained leave of the Chickasaws to establish a school and mission in that tribe. We were refreshed by their labors of love, as they arrived in season to preach for us on both parts of the day. This is a dry and thirsty land, where there is no water. Oh that the Lord would pour upon us the influences of his Holy Spirit.

26. Special meeting for business: *Resolved*, that a joint communication be forwarded to the Prudential Committee, inquiring whether a large establishment, or a local school, shall be commenced in the Six-Towns.

27. Brother Jewell left Elliot for the purpose of collecting the cattle mentioned in a preceding resolution. They will be taken to the new establishment. This evening heard, that brother and sister Wood, and the other brethren, whom we have so long expected, were at the Walnut Hills, and are probably now on their way to this place.

28. Brother Williams went with a boy and horses to meet our brethren

and sister, and guide them on their way to Elliot. Our dear brethren Stewart and Humphreys took their leave of us this morning to return to South Carolina.

#### *Arrival of Messrs. Howes and Dyer.*

July 1. Were rejoiced to-day by the arrival of Mr. Zechariah Howes, and Mr. Anson Dyer in good health. They had a long passage on the river, but were kindly preserved amidst many dangers. Mr. Wood was taken sick about 120 miles from Elliot; and, with his wife, remained behind. Brother Williams went to their assistance. We have long expected these brethren, and are greatly strengthened by their arrival.

Sabbath 2. Had public worship as usual. We greatly need another missionary. If the Prudential Committee and Christian public knew our situation in this respect, they would heartily pity us. We are not weary of the work; but we exceedingly need some person, who can have leisure to attend to our spiritual concerns, and to the souls of the dear people around us.

4. Meeting for business: *Resolved*, that brethren Howes and Dyer direct the labor of the boys in the corn field, and on the piece of ground now clearing.

#### *Difficulties of Missionary Labor.*

5. Sent our herdsman and a boy to assist brother Jewell in collecting and driving cattle. There are now three brethren, two boys, a hired man, and seven horses, gone from Elliot on necessary business. Another brother ought, if possible, to go in a few days to the new establishment. People who live in a civilized land, where supplies can be obtained within a few miles;—where they have the advantages of good roads and accommodations while on journeys; and where business can be conveniently transacted through the medium of post offices;—can have little idea of the difficulty and labor attending the transactions of extensive business in the midst of the wilderness. Our supplies must be obtained, money procured, remittances made, help hired, and almost all business performed at a distance of from 100 to 1,500 miles from Elliot; while our letters are lodged at post-offices 75, 100, and 150 miles distant.

Brother Williams returned in the evening with the boy, who went to meet him. His own health is much improved by the journey; but he found brother and sister Wood very feeble and unable to ride. They are at the house of a white man, who is kind to them according to his ability; but the accommodations are very poor for sick people.

12. Mr. Howes has for several days been quite indisposed. Had a high fever to-day, which left him very feeble.

13. A great rain last night, which continued through most of the day. This will raise the river sufficiently for the boat to ascend with the supplies for the mission. As it respects many things the Lord is smiling upon us through the dark clouds of his Providence.

#### LETTER FROM MR. KINGSBURY.

THE annual report of the School at Elliot was made out for the office of the Secretary at War, about the close of December; and a copy has been forwarded to the Corresponding Secretary of the Board, in a letter written by Mr. Kingsbury, Jan. 4th. This indefatigable missionary was greatly distressed with the apprehension, that the cause would suffer among the Indians for want of pecuniary means. We have room for only the closing paragraph of the Report.

"We acknowledge with gratitude the kind providence of God, in raising up patrons, by whose generous aid, in co-operation with the Government, we have been enabled to extend to so many children of the forest the blessings of education, and to lay a foundation for more enlarged operations. An increasing desire is manifested by the natives, to have these advantages more widely extended. Many full-blooded Indians have lately made application to have their children admitted to the school. They are willing to submit them entirely to our direction. Strong desires are expressed to have other schools opened. It is hoped, that the provision made by the late treaty will be sufficient to extend the advantages of instruction more generally throughout the nation.

The moral and religious instruction of the adults has continued very limited. There has been no person, whose time could be devoted to this work; and it is but seldom we can have suitable interpreters. The Choctaws still continue

the slaves of ignorance, vice, and superstition. Numbers are every year butchered in the most inhuman manner, because they are supposed to possess the power of witchcraft. Intemperance abounds, and many of the whites in the neighboring settlements unblushingly set at defiance the laws prohibiting the introduction of whiskey. Partial and feeble resolutions are formed by the natives to suppress this evil, but it is feared they will not soon become effectual. Many of them say, they "wish their children to be at school, that they may learn better things."

#### PALESTINE MISSION.

LETTERS OF MESSRS. PARSONS AND FISK TO THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Scio, Sept. 12, 1820.

Rev. and Dear Sir,

It is impossible for us to express the comfort and encouragement, which we have received by perusing your highly esteemed favor of April 22d. Owing to causes of which we are ignorant, it did not reach us till the 4th inst. more than four months after it was written, and just ten months after we sailed from Boston. Several other letters from America accompanied yours. The perusal of them was indeed a rich repast.

A number of subjects and inquiries are introduced in your letter, which claim our attention. Our journal, and the letters which we have already forwarded, will give information on some of these points. But we will endeavor, in this letter, to give you still further satisfaction.

Situated as we are, the friendly feelings and Christian co-operation of the British missionaries and agents, in these regions, are, on many accounts, desirable and important. In consequence of the manner in which you notice this subject, we send you the following extracts from some of their communications to us. When at Malta, we applied to Mr. Jowett, "as to an elder brother, in the missionary work," for such advice and hints, as he thought might be of use to us. In return, we received two large sheets filled with directions concerning "*languages, conduct and health.*"

[Extracts are here furnished from these directions, which not only evince kind and brotherly feelings towards Messrs. Parsons and Fisk, and a deep interest in their object, but exhibit very uncommon sagacity, and

great acquaintance with the character of the various people around the Mediterranean. We have reason to praise God, that such men as Mr. Jowett, Dr. Pinkerton and others, men of active and powerful minds, and laborious industry, as well as ardent zeal, and strong love for the soul,—are employed as agents and pioneers, in preparing the way for the Gospel.]

With these hints we received several valuable books; among them Henry Martyn's life from Mrs. Jowett. The Rev. Mr. Wilson, a missionary from the London Society, destined to the Ionian islands, sent us at the same time a parcel of books and tracts, with a very brotherly letter, in which he says. "Do favor me with your correspondence, wherever God may cast your lot. I shall value it much."

The Secretaries of the Malta Bible Society, in a line accompanying the two Arabic Bibles they sent to us, write thus: "The Committee earnestly desire to be favored with your correspondence, as your researches advance; and will have great pleasure in furnishing you with any requisite supplies of the Scriptures in their power, whenever the depot at Smyrna, or any other Levant station, may happen to be inadequate to your wants."

Sometime since we received a letter in Italian, from Dr. Naudi, dated Malta, June 14, 1820; from which the following is a translation:

"Rev. Sirs,

"Flattering myself that you have now acquired the Italian language, at least so as to read and understand it, I undertake to write to you in this tongue. You can answer me in English. I received, not long since, a letter from the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, with a large quantity of Hebrew Testaments and tracts, and other papers produced by that Society for the advantage of the people of Israel. One part of these, it seems, the Society designed for you. This is my motive for making an extract from their letter, in which they write as follows:

"At present they have only one special request to make on this point, and that is, that you will be pleased to forward to the order of any of the missionaries, employed by the American Board of Missions, who shall apply for the same, one or more cases, as may be requested; and should you meet with or hear of them, you will be pleased to inform them that you have such instructions from us."

On receiving this letter, we wrote immediately to have the books forwarded to Smyrna, and are in daily expectation to hear that they have arrived. Dr. N. proceeds to say, "Mr. Jowett has been, as you know, to Alexandria to obtain a MS. of the Bible translated into the vernacular language of Abyssinia. The MS. was found entire and complete, and at this the Bible Society are much rejoiced. Abyssinia, in this way, will be soon in a condition to see the whole book of the Scriptures circulating among her numerous population; whereas, at present, it is scarcely to be found. And this is the reason, why that nation knows nothing of Christianity, except the name. The Bible not only does not circulate among private individuals, but it is not found, even among the priests, nor in the churches themselves."

In writing to Mr. Jowett, sometime since, we requested him, in case any thoughts had occurred during his late voyage, or since we left Malta, which he thought might be of use to us, to communicate them. In reply he says:

"You ask advice. Had I any to send, you should have it and welcome. Missionaries, when they go forth, have two things to learn, languages and facts. The fruit will appear after many days. In the mean while, fear not but that you are serving God, and earning the confidence of your friends in America and in the Mediterranean."

You will easily conceive, Rev. Sir, that the missionaries in this region would feel no small degree of solicitude on the arrival of new laborers from another country, and of another denomination; especially considering the political and religious state of these countries, and the mischief, which might result, from a single rash measure. We have, however, special reason to thank God for the reception we have met with from all our fellow laborers; and it is a source of the most unfeigned joy and comfort to our hearts, that we have such counsellors, examples, and helpers so near us. May God enable us to prove ourselves worthy of their affection and confidence.

Our journal will answer most of your inquiries respecting Bibles, Tracts, &c. We have reason to believe, that ancient Greek Testaments might be very profitably distributed to considerable extent, among the priests, and in the schools. If a few copies of the Greek Harmony, printed at Andover, could

be easily obtained, they would be very convenient and useful, as presents to Bishops, Professors, &c. In this country, strangers are expected to make presents continually. When it becomes necessary, or seems likely to be useful for us to do it, we intend, as far as possible, to make Bibles a substitute for money, sugar, &c. &c. To what extent we shall be able to obtain Bibles from the Smyrna, the Malta, or the British and Foreign Bible Society, without paying for them, we do not yet know. If any donations are made for the specific purpose of enabling us to distribute the Sacred Scriptures, we wish to have early notice of the amount.

Among the Turks, Jews, and Catholics, we can hardly expect to *sell* any copies. If they will *accept* them, we shall rejoice. Among Greeks some may be sold. But even here the prospect is not very flattering. The great body of the Greeks are extremely poor; and must be supplied gratuitously, if ever supplied at all. They always accept the Scriptures very gladly.

We are in daily expectation of communications, in answer to ours by Capt. Edes, and the time of our continuance in this region will be regulated by such communications. At present, however, we hope to set out for Judea in the winter. We have no thought of going by land; it would be expensive and hazardous, as well as very fatiguing. Possibly we may obtain a passage, in some large vessel, direct for Acre or Jaffa. Perhaps we shall be obliged to hire a large boat. In this case, we may visit some large islands, say Patmos, Cyprus and Rhodes.

Of the "obstacles, dangers, and difficulties to be encountered," we cannot probably say much that will be new. We have no special fear of difficulty from the Turkish government. There is more danger from petty governors, and still more, when we are on journies, from outlaws and robbers. It is, however, impossible to calculate with much confidence respecting the future.

It has occurred to us as possible, that some Greek boys may, at some future time, be sent to America, for an education at Cornwall.

With this we send our journal for August. Some weeks ago we forwarded, to the care of Capt. Gerry of the Washington, our journal from March to August.\* We wait with no small

\* This communication has not been received.

degree of anxiety to hear whether other missionaries may be expected at Smyrna this season or not.

Commending ourselves again to your prayers, and the prayers of the saints who are with you,

We are yours, &c.

L. PARSONS,  
P. FISK.

Smyrna, Oct. 27, 1820.

Rev. and Dear Sir,

Your letter, dated June 16th, was received on the 19th inst. just as we were preparing to leave Scio for this city. We rejoice to learn, that this interesting part of the world is not forgotten in the prayers and charity of American Christians. After a residence of five months at Scio, and observing the moral condition of the inhabitants, our first impressions, with regard to a missionary station at Smyrna, are greatly strengthened. The field is very extensive and becoming more promising. Much might be done by distribution of books among nominal Christians. In our journal, we have remarked at large upon this subject.

On Monday morning, Oct. 23d, we set sail from Scio, and arrived at this place the next day at evening. The Rev. Mr. Williamson has resigned the office of British chaplain, and has left the city. His successor is appointed, but has not arrived.

We design to commence our journey next week to Pergamos, Thyatira, &c. and hope to return in four or five weeks.

Requesting a remembrance in your prayers we subscribe ourselves,

Your brethren in the Gospel,  
P. FISK,  
L. PARSONS.

#### JOURNAL OF MESSRS. PARSONS AND FISK.

Scio, Aug. 3, 1820. A monk belonging to St. Meena's monastery, who had previously requested of us a Testament, came to our room for the purpose of purchasing one. We sold him one of the double Testaments, and gave him a few tracts for his friends. We likewise sold one Testament to a man in the city, and promised to send another by the first opportunity. This inquiry for the Word of God indicates good to the souls of this people.

We presented to our instructor, Professor Bambas, Paley's Evidences of

Christianity. After looking at the table of contents, he remarked, "I shall read this attentively, both for my own advantage, and for the benefit of my pupils." We gave him likewise the Young Minister's Companion. Looking at the subjects discussed he said, "O this must be excellent. I may make a selection from it to print for the use of the ecclesiastics."

Forwarded a parcel of letters to Capt. G. now at Smyrna to be conveyed to America. Among others were one to Dr. Worcester, containing our journal from March to August, and one to Mr. Evarts.\*

4. Saw the Superior of the College, and paid him for the printing of the Tract, which we are now distributing

[It was one of the exercises of Messrs. P. and F. to translate the excellent tract, the Dairyman's Daughter, in modern Greek, with a view to its publication in that language. This circumstance is here mentioned to explain subsequent allusions.]

While we were viewing the different apartments of a very splendid mansion, Professor B. said, "This is elegant; but the chamber of the dairyman's daughter was still more splendid."

#### *Visit of a School.*

5. In consequence of an invitation from Professor B. we visited a large school in the vicinity, (a branch of the College,) for the purpose of distributing religious tracts. It was the time of the weekly examination. In the first room we entered were about 60 youths, from twelve to twenty years of age, and three instructors. Two lads were under examination: one of them was found deficient; and, after a severe reproof, was sent weeping to his seat. The other acquitted himself with applause. At the close of the examination, the Professor informed the students, that two American friends were present, who would supply the school with religious tracts. "The tract contains," said he, "extracts from the writings of St. Chrysostom, a holy man in the Church, and must be read with attention and seriousness. On Monday your teacher will inquire whether you have diligently read it." One of the instructors then took from us a quantity of tracts, and, passing round the seats, gave to each scholar a copy. Joy brightened every

countenance, upon the reception of the little, yet invaluable, gift.

After this we visited the three lower classes, and tracts were distributed in the same manner, with repeated injunctions from the Professor to read them repeatedly. To some of the smallest children he said, "If you cannot understand them all, you must get some one to explain them." Although we brought with us two hundred tracts, we found that about thirty scholars could not be supplied. We relieved their evident anxiety by promising to send more on Monday. A little boy, of only 5 years of age, took a tract from us and read, with ease and distinctness, a few sentences upon the importance of studying the Holy Scriptures. Thus we have this day been permitted to sow precious seed. Two hundred youths and children have received those means of instruction, which are able to make them wise unto salvation. Probably their parents and friends will become acquainted with the same precious truths.

Monday, 7. Monthly concert. It encourages us in our work to be assured, that many Christians will pray for us this day, and for the peace of Jerusalem. Towards evening a priest, who is an instructor in the school, which we visited on Saturday, came to our room to thank us in behalf of the students, for the tract distributed among them. He said, that the scholars had generally read it, and were grateful for it. We read with him a chapter in the Roman Testament, and some in the "Harmony of the Gospels."

Friday, 11. Sent thirty more tracts, (in addition to the 80 sent on Monday last,) to the school which we visited on Saturday. The principal instructor requested this number for supplying the scholars as they enter the school.

12. A refreshing shower this evening, with considerable thunder and lightning. Since the 26th of June there has been scarcely a cloud to be seen.

13. Our recitation to-day related to the last sickness and death of the dairyman's daughter. Professor B. said, "I have not been able to read it without weeping." While examining the translation he was much affected, and several times was obliged to stop.

#### *Visit of the College.*

25. Professor B. invited us to visit the College, and we most cheerfully embraced another opportunity to dis-

\* These letters have not yet been received.

tribute religious tracts. In the first room were about 40 scholars. Four or five of them were examined critically in grammar and writing; and, having performed their parts well, were dismissed with approbation. At the close, the Professor said, that each student would be furnished with a religious tract through the benevolence of American friends. "This little book," said he, "relates to the blessed Gospel of Jesus Christ, and is worthy of frequent and serious perusal." The tracts were distributed, with every expression of gratitude, on the part of the students. In like manner, and with a similar exhortation, three other classes, the largest containing 70 pupils, were furnished with divine instruction. A teacher of a school in Crete was present, and witnessing the joy and eagerness with which the tracts were received, requested, through Professor B., a supply for the youth under his care, and for other schools. He requested 150 copies. We gave him 200, for which he expressed much gratitude and thankfulness.

A young gentleman from Thessalonica, a member of the College, accepted, at the same time, of 100 copies to be distributed in that city, where once the Gospel flourished in its purity and simplicity. When we took our leave of Professor B. he exclaimed with great feeling, in view of the scenes we had witnessed, "Glory be to Christ."

The day has been refreshing, and we trust, by the divine blessing, will bring forth fruit to eternal life. Three hundred youths here (and three hundred more in Crete and Thessalonica will not, we believe, long be destitute.) have been supplied with a faithful exhortation to study the Holy Scriptures, and to receive them as the only guide to a better world. It is but a few days since the tracts came from the press, and we have already, either directly or indirectly, given them to more than 1000 youths. To God be all the glory. The seed sown will be under the constant providence of Him, who will not suffer his word to return void.

#### *Indisposition of Mr. Fisk.*

27. Brother Fisk unwell. Professor B. called early this morning to see him, and expressed the solicitude and tenderness of a parent. We read with him several extracts from the last Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society,

which he translated into Greek. Afterwards, we read and sung the hymn from Dr. Worcester's collection, which begins thus:

"Kindred in Christ, for his dear sake,  
A hearty welcome here receive."

He was so much interested, that he wished us to transcribe both the hymn and the tune for his own use. While uniting in this religious exercise, we were reminded of that blessed assembly, in which Christians of every nation, and of every name will join harmoniously in saying: "Worthy is the Lamb, that was slain, to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, and strength, and honor, and glory, and blessing."

29. Brother Fisk has been unwell for the past week. A physician visited him several times. To-day symptoms are favorable; and his health will, we trust, be soon restored.

#### *Manner of teaching Children.*

31. During this month, several children and youths have been to our room, generally upon the Sabbath, and often upon week days, for the purpose of reading the Holy Scriptures. We have improved the opportunity to instruct them in the things pertaining to the kingdom of God. The following will exhibit a little of the manner, in which we give instruction. The children replied to the questions, as the answers are here given.

Who made the world? "God." Where is God? "In heaven." When does God see you? "Always." Can he see your hearts? "Certainly." Do wicked men go to heaven? "No, no." Where do they go? "They go below to hell." Do all men love God? "No, sinners do not love God." Who died on the cross? "Jesus Christ." For what did he die? "To save sinners." Where is he now? "In heaven." Will he come again? "He will come again with the holy angels." What will he say to sinners? "Depart from me." At one time, a little boy of 7 years, and very small of his age, read among other passages, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God."

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT FOR WESTERN  
ASIA.

At the united monthly concert in Boston, held on the first Monday evening in December

last, part of a letter from the British chaplain at Smyrna to the Rev. Dr. Worcester was read; in which the writer urges, with great force and effect, the advantages, which may be derived to the cause of the Gospel, from printing establishments in Western Asia. After the reading of the document, some observations were made, in illustration and confirmation of the opinions there advanced. Among other things it was stated, that, if men acted with as much energy in religious concerns, as they do in their secular pursuits, it would be perfectly easy to raise a sufficient sum annually, in any of our large towns, to send into all the countries, bordering on the Mediterranean, the Bible in various languages, scriptural tracts, school books, &c. fraught with lessons of heavenly wisdom.

These suggestions made a deep impression on the minds of several gentlemen, who were present; and they soon after thought it their duty to confer together, as to the most eligible manner of raising funds for the contemplated object. About the middle of January a private meeting was held, and a subscription paper was adopted, of which the following is the preamble:

"The subscribers, being deeply impressed with the spiritual wants of the people on the shores of the Mediterranean, and in all parts of Western Asia, and fully convinced that a printing establishment, under discreet superintendence, devoted to the dissemination of Christian truth, would prove of incalculable service, in preparing the way for the free and general promulgation of the Gospel in those regions:—

"Do, therefore, deliberately bind ourselves to pay annually, for the term of five years, to the Treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the sums annexed to our respective names, to be received and applied subject to the conditions hereafter expressed. We humbly implore upon this freewill offering the blessing of Him, who will cause his Word "to prosper in that, whereunto he sends it," and who alone is able to make any human exertions effectual to the promotion of his own glory."

The terms of subscription are, in substance, as follows:

That the object is, to provide and keep in operation a printing establishment, under the direction of the Board, to be employed in printing the Holy Scriptures, and such tracts, school-books, and periodical papers, as shall

seem peculiarly calculated to diffuse religious knowledge:

That the first payment be made on the 4th day of July next, if the annual sum of \$3,000 be subscribed before that time; otherwise the subscription to be void:

That the money paid on this subscription be kept separate from the other funds of the Board, not to be used, on any emergency whatever, except for the purpose above described:

That if, in the course of Divine Providence, the pecuniary circumstances of any subscriber should be so materially altered, that, in his conscientious judgment, he could not make the stipulated annual payment, consistently with his previous obligations, he shall not be considered as bound on this subscription, after giving written notice: and

That this subscription is made in the confidence, that the Board will comply with the intention of the subscribers, as soon as practicable, after the first payment is made.

This paper was unanimously approved; and, out of thirteen persons, who were present, seven subscribed *one hundred dollars each*, annually. Six other subscriptions, and we believe more, have since been made; all of the same sum: and several other gentlemen have declared their willingness to subscribe \$50 each, annually; so that two thirds of the sum required may be considered as already pledged; and there is little doubt, that the rest will soon be obtained. After this is done, several of the same gentlemen intend to subscribe an additional sum to defray the expense of the press, and founts of type, in different languages. A gentleman, not among the annual subscribers, has already sent a hundred dollars for this purpose.

As the names of subscribers to this object are not published, it may be useful to say, that the subscription has not been made exclusively by gentlemen of wealth. The fact is mentioned, for the purpose of exciting to works of liberality and beneficence a numerous class of persons, scattered throughout the wide extent of our country, who, though not distinguished for riches, are abundantly able to take an active and very efficient part, in the benevolent exertions of the day. There are many thousands of our countrymen, who are perfectly able to give a hundred dollars a year to some public object, which greatly needs their assistance. Let a more extended scale of Christian liberality be formed; and let the use

of property, in promoting the temporal and eternal welfare of mankind, be the great reason for acquiring it, and for managing it with prudence and economy.

The gentlemen, who first proposed the subscription, of which an account has now been given, would not by any means divert a dollar from the general funds of the Board; on the contrary, they think that an effort should be made without delay to give a new impulse to the work of missions; an effort, in which they will themselves cordially join.

### DONATIONS

#### TO THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS,

From Jan. 21, to Feb. 20, 1821.

<i>Abingdon, Va.</i> Coll. in the Pres. chh. by the Rev. Mr. Potter,	\$7 71	<i>Branford, Ct.</i> A friend, by Rev. D. Smith,	1 00
<i>Albemarle Co. Va.</i> W. H. Foote,	4 25	<i>Bridgeport, Ct.</i> Mon. con. by the Rev. E. Waterman, for the Cherokees and Choctaws.	41 00
<i>Alstead, N. H.</i> Fem. C. So. by Mrs. Arnold,	17 09	For the Palestine mission,	5 00
Ed. and F. M. So. by the Rev. S. S. A.	10 26	<i>Bristol, R. I.</i> Mrs. James D'Wolf,	10 00
Monthly concert,	5 85	Mrs. Geo. D'Wolf, \$5; Mrs. R. Perry, \$2,	7 00
<i>Amherst, Ms.</i> Fem. Ch. So. by Sally Church, Treasurer,	12 00	Mrs. H. Gibbs, \$1 50; Wm. Munroe, \$2,	3 50
<i>Andover, Ms.</i> (N. par.) Mrs. Putnam,	1 00	<i>Brooklyn, Ct.</i> G. Clark and others, by Mr. Potter,	1 25
<i>Ashby, Ms.</i> Mon. con. by Mr. Jona. Blood, for the Choctaw mission,	5 00	<i>Caledonia Co. Vt.</i> Two friends of missions,	20 00
<i>Ashville, N. C.</i> Coll. at a Synod for the education of John Arch, and remitted to Mr. Hall,	32 00	<i>Camden, N. Y.</i> Rev. Henry Smith,	3 00
<i>Athens, Pa.</i> Individuals to the Rev. A. Wright,	3 12	<i>Canaan, Ct.</i> Individ. by Mr. Potter,	1 75
Mrs. Ann Paine,	62 00	<i>Canandaigua, N. Y.</i> Individuals, by the Rev. Alfred Wright,	15 89
Children in Sab. School,	1 50	Small chil. in Miss Shepherd's sch.	1 38
<i>Bardstown, Ky.</i> Individ. by Mr. Wright, Baptist Miss. So. by John Bemis, remitted to Brainerd,	32 00	Concert of females for prayer,	1 50
<i>Barre, Vt.</i> Monthly con. by Rev. C. Wright,	9 20	Monthly concert,	3 68
<i>Bath, Me.</i> C. P. C. for Pal. miss.	10 00	<i>Carlisle, Ms.</i> Coll. in the Rev. Mr. Litchfield's par. for Ind. miss.	7 21
<i>Berkley, Ms.</i> A friend,	1 00	Hea. Sch. So. by Dea. Green,	1 00
Cent So. by the Rev. T. Andros,	12 00	<i>Carver, Ms.</i> Hea. Friend So. by Lois Lucas,	13 00
<i>Berwick, Pa.</i> Fem. F. M. S. by Mary R. Bowen,	11 00	<i>Catskill, N. Y.</i> A Soc. of females,	18 00
<i>Beverly, Ms.</i> Mon. con.	12 71	<i>Cazenovia, N. Y.</i> Third annual payment for CHARLOTTE BURNELL,	12 00
A member of the third cong. chh. by Mr. Oliphant,	20 00	<i>Chambersburg, Pa.</i> Rev. N. Patterson, S. Patterson, \$10; R. M'Cracken, \$10,	20 00
<i>Boston, Ms.</i> For. Miss. So.	57 75	James Ross, \$5; J. Calhoun, \$2, Martha Keys, \$1; other individuals, by the Rev. A. Wright, \$13,	7 00
Thirteen subscribers to the Recorder, by Mr. Willis,	6 50	Rev. N. Patterson, f KELSO M'BOYD,	30 00
From Mr. N. Willis, for a boy to be educated at Brainerd,	30 00	<i>Chelmsford and Dracut, Ms.</i> Fem. Char. So. for JOHN ELLIOT, in Ceylon,	12 00
United Monthly concert,	79 66	<i>Chelsea, Vt.</i> For. Miss. So. by Mr. Ivory Douglass,	13 00
A widow's mite, for East India miss.	5 00	Mon. con.	7 56
A lady, for Pal. miss.	5 00	<i>Cherokee nation, Ch.</i> R. Hicks,	30 00
Three friends of missions, by Miss Lucy Proctor,	7 00	<i>Cherry-Valley, N. Y.</i> Chil. in Sab. sch. M. G. M. for Pal. miss.	3 00
From A. B. saved in wearing apparel in the course of a year,	75 00	A little girl, premium for proficiency in learning,	5 00
A widow, to such objects as are most in need,	100 00	<i>Cheshire, Ct.</i> Benj Beecher, by the Rev. D. Smith,	1 00
<i>Bowling Green, Ky.</i> W. M'Pheeters,	1 00	A friend of missions, by do.	5 00
<i>Brainerd, Cher. nation,</i> Andrew Carr,	1 00	<i>Chesterfield, N. H.</i> So. of Females, for ed. hea. youth, by L. Britton,	50
<i>Braintree, Ms.</i> Jonathan Newcomb,	2 50	<i>Colerain, Ms.</i> A charity box,	3 50
<i>Braintree and Weymouth, United Society,</i> coll. by Rev. Jonas Perkins,	42 28	<i>Columbia, Pa.</i> Coll. in Pres. chh.	50
		<i>Cummington, Ms.</i> Collection for miss. among Amer. Ind.	3 97
		<i>Dalton, Ms.</i> Coll. on the first Sab. in Jan. by the Rev. E. Jennings,	17 58
		Mr. Daniel Boardman,	11 00
		The family of Dea. Williams,	1 00
		<i>Dansville, N. Y.</i> From Eumetadotos by C. Hurlbut, Esq. for Brainerd,	5 00
		<i>Danville, Pa.</i> Chil. in Sab. sch.	2 10
		<i>Deerfield, Ms.</i> For. Miss. So. in the first par. by Mr. James Reed, Sec. S. par. Mon. con. by the Rev. Benj. Rice,	13 00
		<i>Dunbarton, N. H.</i> Toward the education of a youth, at the For. Miss. School, named JOHN CLEVELAND IREPOAH, from the Rev. Walter Harris,	4 00
		Mr. Caleb Mills, for the Arkansaw mission, by Mr. I. Bird,	25 00
			10 00

<i>East Bloomfield, N. Y.</i> Rev. J. Steele,	3 00	Mon. con. (a small balance,)	50
Mon. con. \$10; J. Rice, \$5,	15 00	<i>Marshfield and Plainfield, Vt.</i> Mon. concert,	3 10
<i>East Sudbury, Ms.</i> Coll. in a box, placed in the meeting house, for western missions,	6 00	<i>Medway, Ga.</i> Juv. So. by the Rev. Mr. Murphy,	50 00
For missions generally,	11 82	<i>Middleboro', Ms.</i> Mon. con. by Dea. Tillson,	12 66
<i>East Windsor, Ct. (N. par.)</i> by the Rev. S. Bartlett; viz.		<i>Middle Granville, Ms.</i> Mon. con.	7 00
Friends of missions,	1 50	<i>Milton, Ms.</i> Dea. Isaac Tucker, jun.	4 00
A. Richardson,	1 00	Fem. Juv. So. by Elis. Inches, for SAMUEL GILE in Ceylon,	12 00
Men's Benev. So.	9 00	<i>Minot, Me.</i> Rev. Jonathan Scott, Mon. con.	2 00
Young Men's Aux. For. Miss. Soc.	12 00	For a child in Ceylon,	12 00
Fem. Benev. So.	1 52	<i>Monson, Ms.</i> Mon. con.	5 50
Mon. con.	1 12	<i>Montpelier, Vt.</i> Mon. con. by Rev. C. Wright,	2 70
<i>Fairfax, Vt.</i> So. for ed. hea. chil. by Mrs. J. Farnsworth,	6 71	Juv. So. by Clarissa Collins, for CHESTER AND CHARLOTTE WRIGHT, in Ceylon,	17 56
The produce of a small piece of ground,	4 29	<i>Morristown, N. J.</i> Coll. by Mr. Potter,	13 00
<i>Fitchburg, Ms.</i> From ladies for ed. hea. chil. by the Rev. W. Eaton,	7 82	<i>Newark, N. J.</i> do. do.	23 18
S. Johnson,	50	<i>New Haven, Ct.</i> do. do.	57 78
<i>Frankfort, Ky.</i> From a gentleman passing through the Cherokee country, for the Brainerd miss	20 00	<i>New Braintree, Ms.</i> A lady, by Mr. Fisk,	3 00
Fem. Cent So. by Mrs. C. P. Foster,	30 00	<i>New Marlboro', Ms.</i> Uriah Harman, Rev. J. Catlin, Mrs. C. Thompson, Mr. P. Morton, Miss W. Leet, and Rev. S. Burt, \$1, each, by Mr. Wright,	5 00
<i>Geneva, N. Y.</i> Indiv. by Mr. Wright,	5 27	Other individuals,	1 84
<i>Glastenbury, Ct.</i> Aux. F. M. S. by O. Hale,	23 00	<i>Newport, N. H.</i> Fem. Asso. by Mrs. Jane M'Allaster,	12 00
Cent So. by Mrs. Betsey Hale,	18 95	<i>New Providence, N. C.</i> Beneficent So. by the Rev. S. C. Caldwell,	76 30
<i>Goshen, Ms.</i> Coll. in a choir of singers,	3 53	<i>Newton, Ms.</i> Mon. con. by the Rev. Wm. Greenough,	11 67
<i>Grafton, Co. N. H.</i> Char. So. by John B. Wheeler, Esq. for missions,	41 64	<i>Northampton, Ms.</i> Avails of the produce of six and a half acres of land,	101 31
For ed. hea. youth.	12 47	<i>North Carolina,</i> John Lawson,	2 00
<i>Hadley, Ms.</i> Maj. E. Smith and family, Coll. by Mr. Goodell,	3 00	<i>Norwalk, Ct.</i> Coll. by Mr. Potter,	5 81
<i>Hanover, N. J.</i> Fem. C. S. for Brainerd, by the Rev. Aaron Condit,	21 28	<i>Norway, Me.</i> Monthly concert by Rev. B. T.	8 04
Fem. Mite So. for chil. at Bombay,	16 22	Mr. Robert Page, jun.	96
Two mission boxes,	2 50	<i>Orleans, Ms.</i> For. Miss. So.	7 00
<i>Hartford, Ct.</i> A. P. Talcott, by Dr. Chapin,	5 00	<i>Orwell, Vt.</i> F. C. S. by Dr. Hooker,	19 25
<i>Harvard, Ms.</i> Dr. John Lyseom,	2 00	<i>Pelham, N. H.</i> Rev. J. H. Church, for STEPHEN CHURCH, in Ceylon,	12 00
<i>Hatfield, Ms.</i> Coll. by Mr. Goodell,	25 57	New Year's coll. for Choc. Miss.	22 10
<i>Huntington, Ct.</i> Ripton parish, mon. con. by the Rev. T. Punderson,	17 50	Fem C. So.	3 61
Miss Polly Cone,	3 00	Charity box for Choc. miss.	1 00
<i>Jamaica, L. I.</i> Juv. Cent So.	10 00	<i>Peru, Ms.</i> Coll. by Mr. Goodell,	9 20
<i>Kentucky,</i> Two small donations, town not mentioned,	75	<i>Philadelphia, Fem.</i> Mite So. for E. W. SEELEY, by Mr. Hugh de Haven, jun.	30 00
<i>Kingsboro, Johnstown, N. Y.</i> Mon. concert,	13 00	Coll. in the sixth-Pres. chh. by Mr. Potter,	78 00
Fem. Cent So. by the Rev. E. Yale,	8 00	Coll. at Pres. chh. in the Northern Liberties, by Mr. Potter,	32 12
A member of Mor. and Benev. So.	13 00	<i>Piermont, N. H.</i> By Mr. R. Webster,	9 00
<i>Kingston, Pa.</i> Indiv. by Mr. Wright,	2 94	<i>Pittsfield, Ms.</i> Mon. con. after an address,	31 44
<i>Knoxville, Ten.</i> Col. Morgan, by Mr. Hicks,	4 00	<i>Plainfield, Ms.</i> Coll. by David Whiton, Young Ladies and Gentlemen's So. by Jason Richards, for a child to be named MOSES HALLOCK, and educated in the family of the Rev. James Richards, Ceylon,	12 00
<i>Leominster, Ms.</i> From ladies,	1 00	<i>Plymouth, Ms.</i> Legacy of Mrs. Mary Whiting, by the Rev. Wm. T. Torrey,	25 00
<i>Lexington, N. Y.</i> Del. co. Fem. C. S.	14 00	<i>Portland, Me.</i> Fem. Miss. So. by Miss Eliza P. Mitchell,	70 00
<i>Lexington, Va.</i> Coll. by Mr. Potter,	15 80		
<i>Long-Meadow, Ms.</i> Fem. Asso. by H. Ely,	34 25		
<i>Louisville, Ky.</i> Gen. Chauncey Whitteley,	5 00		
Mr. Charles B. King,	5 00		
Other persons, by Mr. Wright,	1 00		
<i>Lyme, Ct.</i> F. C. S. by the Rev. Mr. Everest,	21 00		
<i>Mansfield, Ct. (S. par.)</i> Dea. A. Palmer,	2 00		
Ezra Fuller,	1 00		
<i>Marblehead, Ms.</i> Ladies' Asso. in the first parish, for ed. hea. chil. by the Hon. Wm. Reed,	24 00		

<i>Pownall, Me.</i> A child of Perez Chapin,	1 00
<i>Princeton, N. J.</i> Missionary box, by M. O.	1 00
<i>Randolph, Vt.</i> F. C. S. by Miss Edson.	17 00
<i>Rehoboth, Ms.</i> Fem. Benev. Soc. by the Rev. A. Wright,	10 63
A friend of missions,	1 00
<i>Rocky Hill, Ct.</i> Coll. on thanksgiving, by Dr. Chapin,	19 51
<i>Rowley, Ms.</i> First par. Mon. con.	9 02
<i>Sharon, Vt.</i> Fem. Hea. Sch. Soc.	7 50
<i>Sharon, Ct.</i> Coll. by Mr. Potter,	21 00
Rev. Mr. Perry, \$1; J. A. E. 50 cts.	1 50
<i>Stratford, Con.</i> Coll. by Mr. Potter,	20 00
<i>Sugar Creek, N. C.</i> Coll. by the Rev. S. C. Caldwell,	40 00
<i>Sumner, Me.</i> Indiv. by S. B. for Cher. miss.	6 00
<i>Templeton, Ms.</i> T. Fisher, Esq.	1 00
<i>Tiverton, R. I.</i> Mon. con.	1 56
<i>Trumbull, Con.</i> Mon. con.	13 00
<i>Tunbridge, Vt.</i> A female friend,	1 00
<i>Vergennes, Vt.</i> Chil. in Sab. School, by Mr. N. Willis,	3 50
<i>Vernon, Ct.</i> Mon. con. for eastern miss.	11 50
<i>Walton, Del. co.</i> N. Y. Rev. A. Bassett, Annual subscription, by W. W. E. Fem. Cent So.	6 00
do. do. in Columbia par.	5 00
<i>Westboro', Ms.</i> A friend for Ind. miss.	7 75
<i>Wesfield, Ms.</i> So. of females, avails of their industry, by Miss Jerusha Phelps,	12 50
A female,	5 00
<i>Westmunster, Ms.</i> Mon. con. for CRUS MANN, in Ceylon,	20 00
<i>Wilkesbarre, Pa.</i> Ind. by Mr. Wright,	2 00
<i>Williamsburg, Ms.</i> Coll. by Mr. Goodell,	15 00
<i>Windham, Ct.</i> A friend,	13 11
<i>Windham, N. Y.</i> Remitted by the Rev. B. Stimpson, being the proceeds of 27 lambs, contributed by members of his congregation,	3 85
<i>Zion Congregation, Ten.</i> Coll. by Mr. Wright,	1 00
<i>The residence of the persons, who gave the following sums, is either unknown, or concealed by request.</i>	26 87
<i>Jan. 30.</i> For a child in the family of the Rev. Henry Woodward, Ceylon,	51 00
Mr. John Semple, by the Rev. G. Blackburn,	
<i>Feb. 20.</i> Money in a box of clothing, received at Brainerd in May last,	12 00
From a gentleman, who travelled through the Cherokee country,	55 00
Mr. Simmons, a Methodist preacher,	8 87
Total now published, \$2,914 82.	15 00
	2 00

The foregoing list contains all the donations received by the Rev. Alfred Wright, while on his way to Elliot, amounting to \$293 17; the donations received by the Rev. William Potter, while on his way to Brainerd, amounting to \$292 71; and the donations received by Mr. William Goodell, during his present agency, so far as they had been communicated previous to the date at the head of the list.

We are again compelled to remind donors, that if they attend to the dates, at the head of each list of donations, they will often be spared the occasion of making inquiries, with respect to the receipt of their remittances.

#### DONATIONS IN ARTICLES OF CLOTHING, &c. FOR THE MISSIONS TO THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

*For the Cherokee mission, at Brainerd, communicated to the Treasurer between Jan. 26th and Feb. 24th, 1821.*

*Ashford, Ct.* (Westford parish.) Articles committed to Mr. Potter, valued at \$30.  
*Griswold, Ct.* Soc. of females furnished articles to the care of Mr. Potter. \$70.  
*Lisbon, Ct.* Articles from the Fem. Char. So. committed to Mr. Potter, \$50.  
 Scott's Family Bible presented by Thomas Kinsman, Esq.  
 (Hanover parish.) Articles to the value of \$40.

*Similar donations for the Choctaw mission, at Elliot.*

*Farmington, Ct.* Articles for the school at Elliot, forwarded by M. Bull to John Sayre last autumn. \$157.  
*Kingsboro', Johnstown, N. Y.* Articles valued at \$100, forwarded from Boston to New Orleans.  
*Loudon, N. H.* Fem. Gleaning Soc. by R. Chamberlain, \$52 89.  
*Plainfield, Ms.* A box forwarded by David Whiton, Esq.

#### For Indian Missions generally.

*Attleboro', Ms.* From Ladies and Misses, in the Rev. John Wilder's parish, \$33 75.  
*Cummington, Ms.* A box of clothing, and a box of hats, forwarded by Seth Porter and William Packard, the whole valued at \$224.  
*Glastenbury, Ct.* Ladies' Benev. So. by A. Talcott, Sec. articles forwarded by H. Hudson, Esq. \$105.  
*Windsor, Vt.* School of Miss Mary Robinson two bed-quilts, prepared by the labor of the children.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

##### NOTICES OF MISSIONARY EXERTIONS, &c.

AN aged and venerable minister, in a remote country town, lately wrote to the Treasurer as follows, after stating that the inhabitants had given \$171 for missionary and education societies the year past, beside something for Bible and tract societies.

"The sphere of the Foreign Mission Board seems to be enlarging, and it is very necessary that they should be supplied with means to carry their plans into execution. And if proper exertions were made, they would receive a sum double to the one they now receive. In towns, as far as I am acquainted, around us, where they have no minister, but little is done, especially for the

Foreign Mission Society, and in some places nothing is done. There are some *ministers*, who make but faint exertions to promote such benevolent objects. Where *they* make proper exertions considerable is effected. They ought, by conversation and preaching, to teach their hearers the nature, design, and importance of such charitable objects, and impress on them the duty of exerting themselves, and aiding in the work of the Lord. The country is able to do much more than is done; but to effect much, great and constant exertion is requisite. These exertions must be made by a few; they must take the lead, use their influence to awaken attention and obtain contributions. And Ministers of the Gospel are the proper persons to step forward, in making these exertions. I am satisfied, that if I had been silent, and made no efforts in this place, for such charitable and benevolent objects, little or nothing would have been done to this day.

"The great majority of the people read but little, and know as little, of what is doing at this day for the conversion of the world. They need information; and this should be given them by their ministers. The Missionary Herald, where people have it read gratis, has done much good. Here it is sent into every part of the town, and the greater part are fond of reading it, and from it they acquire the information which prompts them to do something to aid the great cause. But these Heralds are not sent to every town, because very few pay the requisite sum to be entitled to them.

"I am advanced in life; old age is daily creeping on. By this I am admonished to work while the day lasts, for the night is at hand. O that I may be ready for the last summons. I now feel, more than ever, the great importance of zeal, diligence, labor, and exertion in ministers, while young and able; for age will impair their strength.

"This is a day of wonders. The signs of the times indicate the approach of the glorious day, when all shall know the Lord. Every one ought now to come up to the help of the Lord. With suitable exertions and zeal, we may expect ere long to see Satan bound, and Christ's kingdom fill the earth; when all may rejoice together in the diffusion of divine love and grace, and reap the blessed fruits of present labors. The success of the missionaries at the Society Islands is enough to encourage

the heart and strengthen the hands of every friend of Christ."

#### LETTER TO THE TREASURER.

*Northampton, Feb. 8, 1821.*

DEAR SIR,—We are happy in having it in our power to transmit to you, for the use of the American Board for Foreign Missions, the enclosed amount of one hundred and one dollars and thirty one cents. It is the net proceeds of six and a half acres of land, cultivated in this town the last season, to aid the funds of that institution. The undertaking was an experiment; and its success has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. Many, who would have been unable to contribute in money, gladly embraced the opportunity thus offered them, to manifest their love to the Savior, and their attachment to His cause, by giving their labor, occasionally, for a day, or part of a day; and we are persuaded that many more would, in this way, have cheerfully yielded their aid, if it had been needed. The success, with which our experiment has been attended, has satisfied our minds, that nothing but the attempt is wanting to obtain from most of the towns in this commonwealth, and perhaps throughout our country, at least an equal contribution every year. The large proportion of Christians, who depend in a greater or less degree upon their labor, for their own support and for the maintenance of their families, have as yet done but little, compared with their ability and their wishes, to promote the great plans of Christian beneficence, which now agitate the world. They wait only to be taught in what manner they may cooperate efficiently, and to have the opportunity fairly presented them, to come forward in their strength, with resources equal to every exigency. Individually, they feel weak. The trifle, that each might spare, seems utterly insignificant for the furtherance of designs so vast; and to spare even that trifle requires forethought and arrangement. Persons, who are not much beforehand with the world, generally find immediate and pressing occasion for all the money, which they can obtain. Similar feelings probably paralyze, in a great majority of instances, individual exertion, in any of the various modes, which the ingenuity of Christian benevolence has pointed out. But, in a union of efforts there is strength; and when such efforts

are called for in a way that requires little self-denial and asks for little sacrifice, at the same time that important results are manifestly visible; very few, we believe, who do not feel something worse than indifference, will refuse their aid.

Upon the plan, we have pursued, we do not apprehend, that other towns would experience greater difficulties than we have met with, or would find a less successful issue. Most farmers have more land than they can cultivate; and such as feel at all interested in the diffusion of Christian truth, would readily give the use of an acre or two a year, for so important an object. Many would willingly contribute to prepare and cultivate the land, and to furnish teams and implements of husbandry. To some of the proprietors from whom land was obtained, we expected to pay one half its value. But the unexpected crops sent them by a bountiful Providence were considered as a full compensation; and they declined receiving any thing from us. We cannot therefore help indulging the hope, that during the present year the example of Northampton will be followed by many towns, throughout the state, and that, in this and in similar ways, many thousands will be added to the funds already devoted to carry to our dying fellow mortals the good news of life and salvation.

If Christians were generally aware of the ease and satisfaction, which has attended the experiment here, we feel confident, that at least one trial would every where be made: and it only needs a fair trial to bring home to every man's bosom the conviction, that in giving to the Lord there is nothing lost.

In behalf of the association,

ENOS CLARK,  
THOMAS WRIGHT,  
E. S. PHELPS.

#### SUGGESTIONS OCCASIONED BY THE PRECEDING LETTER.

WE may safely conclude, not only from the experience of our friends at Northampton, but from what has taken place in other parts of the country, that it is a very pleasing object to the pious and considerate farmer, as he looks around him, to behold a field devoted to the peculiar service of God;—to a cause near to the heart of the Savior,—the universal diffusion of divine knowledge by means of the Gospel. Why should not all our farmers enjoy this gratifying spectacle? When they view

the fresh and delightful vegetation of June, or the loaded harvests of July and October, why should not every tiller of the ground be able to say: "This field testifies my affection to my Savior, and the souls for whom he died. Cultivated by the labor of my hands, and consecrated to Him, by whose power the rain descends, it has witnessed my prayers for the salvation of the heathen, and my ardent desires that the Gospel of the kingdom may be preached to all men. By the sweat of my brow has this field been tilled; and thus, by a small sacrifice have I expressed my gratitude to him, *who gave himself a sacrifice*, and made ample provision for the present and future happiness of penitent sinners."

It is not to be doubted, that, if some enterprising friend of missions in each country village, or neighborhood, would immediately propose to his friends and neighbors the cultivation of a missionary field the ensuing season, the attempt would be successful, to a greater or less extent, in almost every instance. The outlines of the plan might be somewhat like the following: viz. That a piece, or pieces, of good land be devoted, for the present season, to missionary purposes, in each considerable neighborhood, or tract as large as a common school-district in New England;—that one man be appointed to see that this land be cultivated, according to a plan previously agreed on;—that he call upon his associates for labor, in the proportion which they had previously engaged to render;—that, when the crops are gathered, they be assigned for disposal to the person most competent to effect this part of the business; that they be sold by an appointed day, the money remitted, the official receipt returned, and arrangements made for the next year; and so on, without intermission, till the spiritual wants of the world shall be supplied.

Mr. William Goodell, who expects to be sent hereafter as a missionary to a very interesting part of the world, is at present employed as an agent for the Board. He has found it a very acceptable proposal, in that part of the country through which he has passed, for each farmer to appropriate beforehand whatever shall be produced on a certain assigned piece of land. If this practice were to become general, and if the farmers of our country would imitate the liberality of the great Author of the harvest, all the charitable institutions among us would flourish, so long as their kind and cheering influence should be needed.

## PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS OF THE BOARD.

*The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in account current with Jeremiah Evarts, Treasurer, Dr.*

To cash paid from Sept. 1, 1819, to Aug. 31, 1820, in conformity to orders of the Board, and of the Prudential Committee, from No. 435 to No. 576, both inclusive; viz. as classed summarily under the following heads: viz.

## FOR THE MISSION IN BOMBAY AND THE VICINITY.

Salaries of the missionaries, rent, and other general expenses of the mission,	\$3,811 17
To support free schools, for the instruction of heath. and Jewish children; and to support heath. children in the families of the missionaries, in case promising children can be obtained,	2,387 96
For the translation, and publication of the Scriptures, in the languages of the heathen,	1,022 09—7,221 22

## FOR THE MISSION IN THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.

Salaries of the missionaries, rent, repairs, and other general expenses of the mission,	4,616 05
To support free schools for the instruction of heathen children; and to support heathen children in boarding schools, under the immediate superintendence of the missionaries,	1,263 67
For printing school books, portions of Scripture, &c. for the use of the schools, and for distribution,	648 01
Expense of sending out Mr. Garrett: viz.	
For his passage to the Coromandel coast,	200 00
Advanced for his ulterior expenses and his services,	300 00
Board while in Boston, stores, medicines, &c. for the voyage,	107 52—607 52—7,135 25

## FOR THE PALESTINE MISSION.

Residue of outfits of the missionaries,	728 88
Preparatory expenses for the mission, medicines, &c.	81 85
Passage to Smyrna,	400 00
Advanced for salaries and other general expenses of the mission,	800 00
Books, &c. for the mission library,	204 50
To commence the establishment of a Bible Society in Palestine, or elsewhere in that region, the don. of an individual for this purpose,	133 33—2,348 56

## FOR THE CHEROKEE MISSION.

Remitted from the Treasury for the general expenses of the mission,	5,214 81
Drafts of the missionaries paid at Boston,	4,140 00
Donations made at Brainerd,	479 50
Articles purchased for the use of the school,	133 03—9,967 34

## FOR THE CHOCTAW MISSION.

Remitted from the Treasury for the general expenses of the mission,	4,122 66
Drafts of the missionaries paid at Boston,	3,200 00
Donations received at Elliot,	187 93
Outfits and travelling expenses of the missionaries and assistants,	1,469 09
Various articles purchased at Boston for the mission, and shipped to New Orleans, comprising clothing, bedding, groceries, hardware, farming utensils, &c. &c.	1,278 81
Provisions purchased at Marietta, O. for the use of the mission,	155 31—10,413 80

## FOR THE ARKANSAW MISSION.

Remitted from the Treas. for the general expenses of the mission,	945 19
Donations received by the missionaries on their way,	204 65—1,149 84

## FOR INDIAN MISSIONS GENERALLY.

Services and trav. expenses of agents employed to collect donations,	229 85
Transportation and purchase of articles,	21 84—251 67

## FOR THE MISSION TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Outfits of missionaries and assistants,	1,821 55
Travelling expenses of missionaries,	224 20
Other preparatory expenses,	85 87
Transportation of articles to Boston for embarkation,	274 67
Passage to the Islands,	2,250 00
Stores for use on the voyage,	1,657 42
Cash advanced to the missionaries,	500 00
Stores for use after arrival,	315 87
Frame of a house, boards, shingles, glass, nails, &c. for completing it, and the charge of storing and putting it on board,	548 06

\$7,677 64 \$68,487 68

	Brought forward,	\$7,677 64	\$38,487 68
Clothing and materials for clothing,	-	523 74	
Furniture and mechanical implements,	-	421 35	
Printing press, types and other apparatus,	-	426 44	
Books, maps, globes, mathematical and philosophical instruments,	-	819 08	
Surgical instruments and medicines,	-	396 18	
Services rendered in receiving and putting the various articles on board,	-	18 00	
Boxes, barrels, bags, kegs, &c. &c. to contain the articles,	-	36 87	
Premium on Spanish dollars,	-	10 00	—10,329 30

## FOR THE FOREIGN MISSION SCHOOL.

Cash remitted from the Treas. for the gen. expenses of the school,	\$,132 65	
Cash received at the school in donations,	182 76	
Trav. exp. of the Marquesas boys and others, and various contingencies,	35 30	—3,350 71

## FOR GENERAL CONTINGENCIES.

Trav. exp. of the Mem. of the Board in attend. the ann. meet.	287 50	
Other expenses of the meeting,	21 34	—308 84
Trav. exp. of the Sec. and Treas. on the business of the Board,	169 39	
Expense of meetings of the Prudential Committee,	62 83	
Services of agents employed to collect general funds,	104 00	
Travelling expenses of do.	157 06	—261 06
Printing, viz. Copies of the Missionary Herald, distributed by the Board to Auxiliary Societies, sent to missionary stations, and to distinguished patrons, benefactors and friends of the missionary cause,	915 50	
Tenth Annual Report and Dr. Lyman's Sermon,	312 40	
Mr. Humphrey's Sermon, Instructions of the Pruden. Com.		
Messrs. Fisk and Parsons's Sermon, Address of the Prud. Com. and other miscellaneous printing,	350 20	—1,558 10
Salary of the Corresponding Secretary,	500 00	
Exp. in Cor. Sec. depart.; viz. clerkhire, postage, and stationary,	181 90	
Salary of the Treasurer for the year preceding,	600 00	
Reimbursement of monies actually expended by the Treasurer in the discharge of his office, on account of the Board, principally for clerkhire, as ascertained by a committee appointed by the Board,*	750 00	
Paid by the Treasurer for postage,	129 64	
Printed and other stationary, depository and furniture,	61 30	
Transcribing and copying,	19 58	
Freight & transp. directing Mis. Herald, Rep. & Sermons,	107 43	—317 95
Counterfeit bank notes,	28 75	
Discount on bank notes, some of which were much depreciated,	155 32	
Advanced to the Rev. M. Winslow, to enable him to publish his hist. of miss. from the avails of which this advance is to be refunded,	275 60	
Period. works for the miss. stations,—some articles of print app. expense of meet. at the O. S. Church, charges of a lawsuit, &c.	83 50	—5,253 24

\$57,420 93

Refunded to the American Education Society a sum, which had been paid to the Board by mistake,

200 06

Carried to the credit of the Board in new account, Sept. 1, 1820,

33,049 98

\$90,670 97

## The Board Cr.

By balance brought to new account, Sept. 1, 1819,	\$50,136 46	
By cash received in donations within the year past, as published in the Missionary Herald, and in the appendix to this Report,	36,582 64	
From Government, for ed. Indian youth, Cornwall,	400 00	
Avails of publications, and gain on exchange,	197 27	
Interest of money and stocks, deducting interest paid,	2,154 60	
Extra expense, paid for landing the missionaries at Ceylon, refunded,	1,200 00	

\$90,670 97

## AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

This certifies, that I have examined the accounts of Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. Treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for the year ending Aug. 31, 1820; and find them, as heretofore, correct and well vouched, and that there is a balance, in the hands of the Treasurer, of *Thirty Three Thousand and Forty Nine Dollars and ninety eight cents.*

ASHUR ADAMS, Auditor.

Boston, Sept. 5, 1820.

N. B. Nearly the whole of this balance belongs to the permanent fund.

\* The members of this Committee are Samuel H. Walley, Esq. the Rev. Sereno E. Dwight, and Henry Gray, Esq.

## MISSION TO THE OSAGES.

THE following extracts of letters from the Rev. Mr. Vaill, and of a letter from Mr. Redfield an assistant missionary, contain the latest intelligence, which has been published, from the Osage mission. Mr. Redfield's letter is dated "Cherokee nation," by which is to be understood the place occupied by the Cherokees, who have migrated to the banks of the Arkansaw. It is here that the mission, under the superintendence of Messrs. Finney and Washburn, is commenced; which we denominate the Arkansaw mission. It is between 300 and 400 miles, by the course of the river, from the post of Arkansaw.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE REV. MR. VAILL, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE UNION MISSION, DATED,

*"Little Rock, Arkansaw Territory,  
Oct. 31, 1820."*

"SIR, I have this day negotiated a draft on the Treasurer of the United Foreign Missionary Society, for seven hundred dollars, with Captain James H. Ballard, who is from Fort Smith on his way to New-York, and whom I would introduce to your attention. This sum in cash he has advanced in full. Our detention here, by sickness and in consequence of the low state of the water, has unavoidably increased our expenses.

"Brother Chapman, with part of the other brethren, is now attempting to reach the proposed station, and to make preparations for the family when they shall be able to arrive in their large boats."

"The health of the family, by the kindness of Providence is now improving. We have written to Dr. Milledoler since we arrived here, giving the particulars of our sickness and situation. We hope to be able to write again before we leave this place.

"Our afflictions, Dear Sir, have not, we trust, discouraged our minds, nor damped our ardor. We see no reason, from what we have learned concerning the Osage nation, why our establishment may not prosper; but every thing, on the contrary, gives us encouragement. The chief impediment, and indeed the only one, when our sickness may be removed, is the state of the river, the navigation of which is far more difficult than one not acquainted with it would imagine. Our confidence in God is, we hope, not abated, but rather increased by our afflictions; and while we hope soon to be able to proceed and visit the poor Indians for their saving benefit, we continually pray, that God would bless and prosper the beloved Board, and abundantly crown with success their labors of love, of faith and patience."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. REDFIELD, DATED,

*"Cherokee Nation, Oct. 20, 1820."*

"I WAS seized violently with the fever, five days before our arrival at Little Rock. My

fever continued to rage from day to day. I was brought to the borders of the grave—brought to look beyond this vale of tears, into an untried state. I had consolations in these afflicted moments. My faith was strong respecting my future happiness; yet I had an ardent desire to see the heathen, and the place to be called Union. On the eleventh day, my fever terminated, and I soon found myself relieved from pain. I have had two relapses, which have kept me down until nearly the present time. Not one of the family has escaped. The health of our beloved physician was spared until the last.

"The water in the Arkansaw is so low, that our boats cannot proceed, and a rise of water not being expected before February, it was thought proper that some of us should proceed to the place of our destination in a canoe, for the purpose of erecting buildings to shelter us from the winter. Accordingly four of us, together with three hired hands, set out on the 4th inst. and have proceeded 150 miles from Little Rock. Here we find the water so low, that we can pursue the river no farther. The remainder of the way, we expect to travel on horseback. I have now my usual strength, and feel like enduring hardships.

"We left the family generally better. We are in hopes, that as the cold weather approaches, and it is now as cool as it usually is at this season in the state of New-York, the health of the family will be confirmed."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE REV. MR. VAILL, DATED,

*"Little Rock, Arkansaw Territory,  
Dec. 1, 1820."*

"VERY DEAR SIR,—It is now about a month since I gave a draft to Capt. Ballard on the Treasurer of the Society, accompanied with a letter of advice. In that letter, I stated that the health of the family was improving, and that Brother Chapman and three others of the family, with the mill-right had proceeded up the river, to provide the means of living comfortably against the time the family should arrive. We have since understood that they found the water so low, that they could not proceed in their canoe. They have probably taken pack-horses, and gone by land; and we have strong reason to believe they have, ere this, reached the place, and begun the work of erecting buildings. Should the letters to Dr. Milledoler and to Mr. Wilson have reached the Board, it will not be necessary to repeat what has been communicated. The Lord of the harvest has been pleased so to order it, that we have not, as yet, been able, by the most active vigilance, to enter the field this season. General sickness in the family, together with the low state of the river, have detained us to this time, on this side the land, which, when we left New-York, we fondly expected to possess three months before this time. But he, whose right it is to direct, and who knows what is best for us, for the mission, and for the kingdom of the Redeemer, has seen fit to call us to this school of trial and discipline before we entered the field. Our afflictions have been great, but he

who sent them has, I believe, enabled each one to bear them with fortitude. With respect to our present situation, our comforts and our cares, concerning which I am persuaded you feel anxious to know, I would briefly state, that when we first landed, we had only one cabin and two tents for our accommodation. Then, another cabin, already reared, was so finished, that the brethren were accommodated separately. A third has since been vacated by the removal of a family. Since colder weather has rendered it necessary we have added slight fire-places after the fashion of the country, and we shall not suffer from the cold, for we have wood in abundance, and clothing, &c. in good supply for this season. We have food also, as well as raiment, being supplied in part from our own stores, and in part from the fresh provision which this country affords. When we consider these things, and the example of an Apostle who has gone before us, we would learn, as I hope we have in some measure, the sweet lesson of *contentment*. And truly, sir, in regard to the provision made for us in case of sickness, while we acknowledge with gratitude the vigilance of the Board, we would give thanks to the Father of Mercies, for his kind Providence in sending out so much skill, prudence, and persevering attention, in a physician, so much beloved as Doct. Palmer, and such variety and abundance of means for the comfort of the sick.

But, sir, when I commenced, it was with more particular design of laying before the Committee, the supplies probably needed the next season. Our meat, consisting of pork and bacon, of which we have on hand about eight barrels, will undoubtedly last through the winter, with what fresh supplies we shall be enabled to furnish from the country. Flour will probably fail us sooner than meat: for, though much has been preserved good through the hot season, yet some barrels have soured. We have a good supply of biscuit or hard bread, but that which was put up in whiskey casks did not keep so well, and is not pleasant to the taste. The fish, which we brought from New-York, is in good order, but the country does not afford the article of Irish potatoes. We have a good supply of rice and beans. It will not be necessary to give further particulars, but I will proceed to state, that whatever fresh supplies may be needful next spring, in the line of provision, may all be obtained on the Ohio, or in that state.

"The spring is the only season in which the navigation of this river may be depended on. The government boat, loaded with provision for the garrison, is now at this place, and she has been detained all the fall, and most of the summer, at the post of Arkansaw, because she arrived too late to take the advantage of the rise of the river.

"Our situation, dear sir, will require some vigilance in the agents, for we must depend next season almost exclusively on supplies sent to us by the kind care of the Board, with the co-operation of the Committee. As it respects the variety and quantity, we have only to state, that we need large supplies of the common comforts of life; and should the

liberality of the people on the Ohio, on the Sciota, and in that region, have increased since last spring to any considerable degree, we shall be well supplied. We pray that the Lord may open their hearts more and more. In addition to the necessities of life, it would be important to send on the irons and stones, &c.\* for a grist mill, which we did not bring on when we came.

The course to supply the mission must undoubtedly be the one now proposed, or one similar. In the event, either the provision must be sent to the station by the agents, or delivered at the post, or at the mouth of White River, and one of our boats be sent down after it. The price of freight is not so high on these rivers as it was when we wrote last summer to Dr. Milledoler.

In hopes of hearing from the Board speedily, and sending our kindest regards to all the friends and helpers in the good cause of spreading the Gospel to the ends of the earth, I conclude, subscribing myself your affectionate servant in the Lord. WILLIAM F. VAILL.

#### MISSIONS AMONG INDIANS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

THE New York Missionary Society has lately entered into a compact with the United Foreign Missionary Society, by which the former becomes auxiliary to the latter, and surrenders the mission stations which it has occupied. The New York Missionary Society is one of the oldest institutions of the kind in this country. The Editor of the American Missionary Register incidentally mentions, that it is the oldest. We wish he had given the date of its formation. Among the oldest Missionary Societies, which have been instituted in the United States, are the *Society for propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others in North America*, which was incorporated, by the legislature of Massachusetts, in 1787, and the *Connecticut Missionary Society*, which begun its active operations in 1792, though it was not incorporated till 1798.

To return from this digression, the Rev. Mr. Rowan and the Rev. Mr. Strong, as commissioners from the two Societies, visited the mission to the Tuscaroras, with a view to obtain the assent of the Indians and their missionary to the contemplated transfer. The second Sabbath of December last they spent in the Indian village, which is a few miles from Lewiston, on the Niagara frontier. The Rev. James C. Crane is the missionary. The members of the church are 17 in number, and

\* These articles were forwarded from Ohio, together with a quantity of flour, before the letter was received.

they generally conduct with the greatest propriety. Sacharissa, the oldest chief, and a member of the church, assented to the proposal, that the United Foreign Missionary Society should henceforth assume the charge and superintendence of the mission. It was considered desirable, that Mr. Crane should reside in the village, his present residence being at some distance. The chief engaged, in behalf of his people, to aid in obtaining and fitting up a comfortable dwelling. It was also agreed, that a female assistant should be added to the mission, for the purpose of teaching the female children to sew, knit, &c. and to make them acquainted with the arts of domestic economy.

Messrs. Rowan and Strong next went to the reservation near Buffalo, where they held a consultation with the remnants of the Seneca, Onondaga and Cayaga tribes residing there, and with Mr. Jabez B. Hyde, catechist, and James Young, teacher.

The Indians declared their readiness to receive a preacher of the Gospel, whenever the Society would send one. In regard to the reception of mechanics, and the appropriation of land to the use of the mission family, they chose not to express an opinion, without further time to consult with each other, and with those who were absent. Two marriages were solemnized in the tribe, by the Rev. gentlemen present, which were the first instances, in which this divine institution had been entered into, by the aborigines there, according to the rites and forms of civilized and Christian society.

The agents recommended the sending of an ordained missionary to this station; the establishment of a mission family, in which a number of the Indian children shall be educated; the formation of a mission church; and several other subordinate arrangements. The number of Tuscaroras is stated at 280 souls; the number residing on the Buffalo reservation is not mentioned.

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#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Among the advantages, derived from the exertions of this noble institution, is to be reckoned the knowledge of the religious and moral condition of the world, which is obtained by the travels of such men as Pinkerton, Patterson, Henderson, Jowett, Connor, Owen and Steinkopff; men, whose names will live in

the grateful recollection of the pious and the good, while the Bible Society, whose faithful and intelligent agents they have been, shall stand preëminent in the list of means, which God has seen fit to employ in carrying on his works of kindness and mercy. The correspondence of the Society is becoming more and more interesting every year. We now present our readers with some of the latest letters of Dr. Steinkopff, who was performing a tour through a very interesting part of continental Europe. We give these letters at length, as specimens of what we have just referred to. Hereafter we shall endeavor to give some abridged accounts of the general correspondence, which is published in the monthly extracts.

FROM THE REV. DR. STEINKOPFF TO THE REV. J. OWEN.

*Walbach in the Steinthal, June 12th, 1820.*

I WRITE this from the same place and house which have left so strong and indelible an impression on your mind. To save time, I went to it direct from Nancy, having to travel through a mountainous and woody country, abounding in romantic scenery.

I cannot describe the veneration I felt, on approaching Mr. Oberlin: this servant of God and benefactor of man, in his 80th year, is still full of health, vigor, and activity, and gladly spends his remaining strength in doing good. Serenity and cheerfulness are depicted on his countenance, and he delights in communicating to his Christian friends something of that peace of God which possesses his own soul. I found him surrounded by a party of Ladies and Gentlemen, who came from a distance, for the express purpose of seeing so distinguished a patriot and Christian; and I admired the liveliness and variety of his conversation, which, without the smallest stiffness or obtrusion, was constantly directed to some useful and edifying purpose.

Yesterday I attended divine service in his church; notwithstanding a pouring rain, it was completely filled. The order and regularity of the congregation, the devotion, seriousness, and modesty legible in so many faces; the energy and parental affection of the preacher, and the filial reverence and fixed attention of the hearers, affected me even to tears. The text was beautiful, "He shall see of the travail of his soul and shall be satisfied." When he adverted to the millions whom the Son of God had already collected, and was now collecting, from among different nations, and kindreds, and tongues, and people, separated from each other by lands and seas, and yet united by the endearing ties of his pure religion, the good old man became quite animated; and I felt constrained to bless God for employing the British and Foreign Bible Society as one mighty instrument to gather together in one the children of God that are scattered abroad.

Within three short weeks the peaceful mansion of this Christian Philanthropist had received three new members. Mr. Oberlin's assistant in the ministerial office (the Rev. Mr. Kraft) assured me that every house in the five villages under his pastoral care was now provided with a Bible; and that every child who came to the catechetical instructions, brought a New Testament with him. But, for the sake of those who applied from a distance, I gladly complied with his wish to furnish him and his son in Rothan, with 120 bound German Bibles and Testaments of the Strasburg Edition. After divine service, three catholic peasants applied for De Sacy's Testament.—One paid three francs for a copy. He gave Mr. Oberlin the pleasing information, that many of his Catholic neighbors had already procured the New Testament, and were in the constant habit of reading it. Mr. Oberlin's son, who lives on the most friendly terms with the Catholic priest, lately presented his schoolmaster with a copy. The parochial schools in the Ban de la Roche are extremely well conducted; and I heard the children repeat many a beautiful passage in the afternoon-service, after which I accompanied the venerable patriarch in some of his pastoral visits. Wherever he went, respect and affection followed. The very children hailed his appearance: they immediately produced their Bibles or Testaments, and read to him, or listened to his truly paternal exhortations and admonitions. Would to God that every town, village, and hamlet, were blessed with such a pastor.

FROM THE SAME.

*Aarau, June 25th, 1820*

I EMBRACE the first leisure moments, to give you some account of my transactions at Basle. I approached that town with high expectations, and, blessed be God, they have not been disappointed. Since our last visits to this favored spot, (five, and two years ago) true religion, and an active zeal for the glory of God, and the best interests of the human race, have been evidently on the increase. I observe, more especially, with unspeakable satisfaction, a number of young gentlemen and some ladies of great respectability and influence, coming forward, in the most decided manner, in aid of the cause of their God and Savior, and taking an honorable part in the various measures adopted for the advancement of his kingdom.

The following list of Bibles and Testaments printed by and for the Basle Society, was presented by E. Schnell, Esq.

47,992 German Bibles, large octavo, with standing types  
15,000 do. do. small do. moveable types.  
29,132 Ditto New Testaments.  
1,000 French and German New Testaments (in parallel columns.)  
5,000 Psalters, making a total of  
98,124 copies.

In this sum are neither included 4000 German Bibles, which will leave the press next month, nor the French and Romanese Scrip-

tures, the printing and circulation of which, were aided by the Basle Society. The works now in hand are, besides the usual editions of German Bibles in 8vo. and 12mo. a large and beautiful 4to. Bible, the printing of which is advanced to the book of Job, as well as a French and an Italian Bible. The German 4to. Bible, consisting of 5000 copies, has already cost upwards of 900*l.* and will occasion an additional expense of more than 1,200*l.* but it will be a most valuable family Bible, which is rendered the more desirable in Switzerland, as so many persons in the mountainous parts suffer in their eye-sight: 400 copies are subscribed for, and additional orders are coming in from various quarters. I heard, with pleasure, that particular attention is paid to the correction of the Italian Bible. The demands for German Bibles, both in 8vo. and 12mo. continue so brisk that the Committee have not yet been able to meet them fully, though no less than 10 presses are in almost constant employ for the Society. Only lately the most pressing solicitations were made on the part of the Swiss and German emigrants, near Odessa; and Professor Van Ess is almost angry with our Basle friends for not supplying him faster.

One principle I endeavored particularly to impress on the minds of our Basle friends, that, after due attention had been paid to the supply of their own town and canton, they should henceforth take a still more active share in the sublime work of filling the earth with the knowledge and glory and salvation of God, by means of a universal diffusion of his blessed word. On this subject I found open ears and hearts, and in general I must say, that in all the Committee meetings a spirit of piety, benevolence, love, and harmony prevailed. A similar spirit reigned at the public meeting held on Wednesday, the 21st of June, in the Parish Church of St. Martin, which was attended by the two Burgomasters of the city, by several other members of government, by almost all the town, and many of the country clergy, and about a thousand persons of both sexes.

The whole proceeding was conducted in the most serious, solemn, and devout manner; several handsome contributions were afterwards transmitted to the treasurer, not only by the rich, but also by some comparatively poor, who gave their mite with a degree of pleasure which greatly heightened its value. One very industrious widow put a ducat (about half a guinea) into my hands, the produce of her own exertions. Another sent me her mite accompanied by the following lines:—"Accept, my dear Sir, the inclosed mite (half-a-crown) for the dissemination of the valuable word of God; from the hands of a widow, who is often severely tried, but puts her trust in God."

On my leaving Basle, a truly excellent lady sent me a farewell letter, replete with benedictions, from which I extract the following lines:—"May our Lord Jesus Christ bless your beloved England, whence so much has emanated for the promotion of the glory of God: may his especial benediction rest on those of her inhabitants who take an active share in the propagation of his word, and,

most of all, on the members of your Committee, who have gladdened our hearts and encouraged our exertions by a generous donation of 300*l*. The bountiful recompenser of every act of Christian love reward them for this and all their charitable gifts; and grant that they may witness, here below, much fruit from their exertions, and, in the great day of final account, reap a harvest of peace and joy!"

FROM THE SAME.

*Cassel, Aug. 30, 1820.*

MARBURG was our next station. The Professor had invited us to take up our quarters in his hospitable mansion, and we considered it an honor and privilege to spend a few days in the company of Leander Van Ess, who had been and still is so distinguished an instrument in the hand of God, to make our Catholic fellow Christians more extensively acquainted with his Holy Word. The number of Catholic and Protestant Bibles and Testaments, circulated by this extraordinary man up to June last, amounted to 388,888 copies, out of which 377,703 are new Testaments of his own version, and 7,449 Lutheran Bibles. The opposition which the Professor has lately experienced on the part of his biblical adversaries is very severe: there are before me several prohibitions which have issued from episcopal authorities. Not a few priests and curates, who formerly lent a helping hand to the circulation of the New Testament, have been intimidated thereby; but the Professor remains firm, and though unwearied labors, combined with a load of anxious cares, have weakened his bodily constitution, his mind is as determined as ever to prosecute a work which the providence of God has assigned to him. Entering his house, the first thing which struck us was a number of bales and chests; they all contained either bound or unbound copies of his Testament: it is now published in four sizes, in large, middle, and small octavo, and in duodecimo. Three apartments are stocked with German, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin Scriptures, ready to be sent in various directions. Fresh opportunities for circulation present themselves; no sooner is one channel stopped than another opens.—Applications now pour in from different quarters. In some the people really thirst for the waters of life, but our friend has lately been obliged to restrict himself in his gratuitous distributions: he has insisted in most cases on being paid at least the expense of binding—in some he succeeded, but the far greater number of his friends plainly tell him, "Unless you send us bound copies to give to our poor people without money and without price, we can no longer serve your cause."—The Professor is in a painful dilemma: on one hand he is anxious not to lose opportunities which never may occur again; on the other he clearly sees the necessity of acting with circumspection. I intreated him to use his utmost exertions to procure subscriptions and donations, from his friends among the Catholic clergy and laity. "I have written again and again, (was his answer,) but succeed not to the extent of my wishes." I

represented to our friend the constantly increasing demands made on the Parent Society, not only from the Christian, but also the Mahometan and Heathen world; and put it to his own good sense, whether those on whom scarcely a single ray of divine light had yet shone, might not justly claim a priority. "I am fully sensible (he replied) of the justice of your remark, but still forget not our Catholic brethren, many of whom are immersed in ignorance and vice." I assured him that our committee felt as much disposed as ever to do the utmost they could, consistently with their other engagements, nor would they withdraw their assistance, as long as the God of heaven prospered their plans, and the Christian public furnished the needful means. He then shewed me his accounts and documental papers, which are inspected by a committee of three respectable gentlemen; and I feel it due to our excellent friend to state my strong conviction, that every thing is transacted with perfect integrity and order.

Professor Van Ess seeks no earthly emolument, nor is the applause of a vain world his aim; he desires not treasures which the moth and the rust consume; no, the glory of God, and the salvation of souls—these are the pure and heavenly principles which influence his mind, and stimulate his actions. It is a pleasing feature in the character of Van Ess, that you may speak to him with the utmost freedom; even when you differ from him, he listens with calmness, and thanks you for your fraternal observations.

We found two pious divines in his house, who are both members of the university of Tübingen, and excellent Hebrew scholars; with them he has read Deuteronomy, and all the historical books of the Old Testament. He intends to commence the printing of it in two or three months; the first edition is to consist of 10,000 copies. The last grant of 1000*l*. came most opportunely; it cheered this indefatigable laborer in the vineyard of the Lord, and enabled him to pursue his thorny path with fresh alacrity. I am not acquainted with the present financial state of our society; but, if the funds admit, I would respectfully submit to the consideration of the committee, the propriety of granting additional aid to the professor at the close of the present or the commencement of the next year: such a man is seldom to be met with. One of our dear friends has quitted the field; another retires; but Leander is still the avowed champion of the biblical cause: he shewed me a list of applications for Testaments; we read it over, and felt pained to refuse many.

To his friendly interposition I owe a request from the reformed clergyman to preach in his church; I had a large and most attentive audience of members of government, professors, clergymen, military men, students, and citizens. I preached from Isaiah iv, 1. In the afternoon the Marburg Bible Society held its general meeting in the town hall. The introductory speech, delivered by the president, breathed a truly Christian spirit. The Report was drawn up by the professor of History: it will be printed, and transmitted to England. Several learned professors,

who are well versed in Oriental literature, expressed their peculiar satisfaction at the many versions promoted by the British and Foreign Bible Society in the Asiatic languages. I presented copies of the Syriac, Hindostanee, and the Ancient and Modern Greek Testament to the University Library, which present was received with peculiar pleasure. The Marburg Bible Society pays particular attention to Upperhessen, where many wants still shew themselves, which induced me to make it a grant of 100 Basle Bibles, and 200 of our London edition of the New Testament. I could not leave Marburg without blessing God, that he is every where raising up men, both among Protestants and Catholics, who regard pure and undefiled religion as the pearl of great price, who revere the Bible as the revealed word of God, considering it their highest privilege to be found instrumental in its dissemination.

*Eisenach, Sept. 2, 1820.*

Near this town lies the celebrated castle called the Wartburg; the views from its walls and towers are enchanting; its antiquities are interesting to the historian; but there is one point which endears it more than all this to the friend of the Bible and of the Reformation. Wartburg was the refuge of Luther; there, after his excommunication by the Diet at Worms, he found an asylum, prepared by the wisdom and generosity of the Elector of Saxony, where he was safe from all violence of his enraged enemies, and found leisure to complete the translation of the New Testament in German, and to commence the Version of the Old: *there* to see the room which had contained "Knight George" (as he was called) for ten months; *there* to behold the very table which he had used; *there* to reflect on the consequences of his sacred labors, on the numberless copies of his German version, which have been circulated these three centuries, was to me something quite novel, and filled my mind with such a variety of thoughts and contemplations, that for a time it was entirely absorbed in them. Blessed be God, that our Bible Societies have followed the footsteps of that truly great man; that they consider the free and bountiful dissemination of the sacred writings, one of the richest boons which can be conferred on mankind; and that they endeavor to send them not in one language only, but in all the diversity of tongues to the very ends of the earth.

#### CORBAN AND GRAHAM SOCIETIES.

THESE two excellent and kindred institutions proceed on their course of benevolence, with the most gratifying and abundant assurances, that they essentially contribute to the object for which they were formed; viz. the education of young men for the ministry.

The ninth report of the Corban Society states, that the Directors have been enabled to assist *thirty eight* young men, in the course of the year past, with articles of clothing to the amount of \$336. The receipts were

\$422, of which \$180 were from six life subscribers.

About *sixty young clergymen*, who have received aid from this Society, are now settled in the ministry with flattering prospects of usefulness. Had not this aid been afforded, many of these young men would either have been retarded in their preparation for the ministry, or been obliged to enter upon their work oppressed with debt.

Valuable articles of clothing have been received by the Society from ladies in Pelham, Ashfield, Boston and Marblehead.

Who can estimate the ultimate benefit, which will be derived by the church from the services of sixty pastors? How precious is the privilege of contributing, in any considerable measure, to sending forth such a number of faithful laborers.

The Graham Society aided *twenty-seven young men*, within the past year, who are obtaining an education for the Gospel ministry. The expenditures of the Society were about \$300. Donations were received from ladies in Bridgewater, Blandford, Dracut, Holden, Braintree, Quincy, Leominster, Amherst, N. H. and Canterbury, N. H.

The undoubted recommendations of the beneficiaries, their apparent devotion to the cause of truth, and their want of assistance, loudly call for the continued liberality of the Society.

The directors advert to the deplorable want of religious teachers, in our own extensive country, and throughout a great part of the world, and ask whether "such facts shall appeal in vain for the silver and the gold, the labors and the prayers of a single friend of Jesus?"

One of the most frightful evils, with which the present religious prospects of our country could be overclouded, would be a diminution or cessation of the streams, which have already begun to fertilize a moral wilderness. Should God, in his just but awful displeasure, suffer Christians to relapse into stupidity, and withhold their hands from every charitable work, which has for its immediate object the diffusion of his Gospel, how should they afterwards be excited to efforts and services becoming their high vocation?

#### REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

THERE has probably never been a time, when so many and so extensive revivals of religion existed in Connecticut, as at present.

In North Killingsworth, a parish containing, we believe, not above 1,000 souls, more than one hundred persons were admitted to the church together, a few Sabbaths ago. The occasion was peculiarly solemn. Many communicants from neighboring churches were present, and about four hundred, at the sacramental table, celebrated the dying love of Christ.

At New Haven, the glorious work still advances. The number of anxious inquirers is increasing. All the neighboring villages, and several of the neighboring towns, are favored

with signal manifestations of the divine presence.

In Goshen there is a more gentle and gradual work, very encouraging in its aspect and effects. About 60 persons express a hope, that they have become the subjects of divine grace.

At Hartford, Wethersfield, Windsor, Farmington, Warren, and many other places, the wonders of God's power and mercy are displayed. Some of these revivals have been described, with more or less particularity, in published accounts. The same distinguishing traits are visible in them all. Persons in the various conditions of society are taken, and others, in corresponding conditions, are left. Pungent conviction of sin, a fearful sense of exposure to divine wrath, a strong view of the justice and holiness of God, a consciousness of extreme depravity, a believing application to Christ for salvation, a hatred of sin, deep and hearty contrition, and a steadfast resolution of obedience, are among the ordinary characteristics of the work. Opposers are awed into silence, and the friends of God rejoice, and are prompted to renewed zeal in his service.

We select the following paragraphs from the close of an account of the revival of religion in New-Haven, published by the Rev. Messrs. Merwin and Taylor, the congregational clergymen of that city. It is dated Jan. 26, 1821.

"There is, as has always been the case, a great variety in the former character and condition of those who appear to have been awakened, convicted and converted. Husbands and wives, in some instances, have been separated, in some they have both been taken, and together made to magnify the grace of God. The amiable, lovely, and accomplished youth, who once thought he wanted nothing new, has been distressed for sin, and made a subject of that holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord. The man proverbial for his honesty and morality,—whose life for three-score years had been uniformly exemplary, has been brought to feel that morality could not save him, and made a new creature in Christ Jesus. The profane swearer has been struck dumb by a sense of guilt, and his oaths and curses given place to prayer and praise to God and the Lamb. The scoffer has been taught to admire the grace he once despised, and the supercilious, sarcastic infidel prostrated at the foot of the cross, imploring mercy, as a ruined hell-deserving sinner. Where sin did abound, grace has much more abounded.

"We have made no calculation as to the exact number of this accession to the constantly accumulating hosts of the Lord.—About one hundred and eighty have been examined and propounded to the two congregational churches in the city; perhaps somewhat more than half of the whole number, who entertain a hope. From fifteen to twenty have recently been admitted into the church in Yale College.

"The number that remains to be added to the foregoing list, must depend on the copiousness of the showers of divine grace, that shall in the mean time descend.

"And blessed be God that his compassions toward us fail not! blessed be his holy name

that we may still speak, not merely of what is past, but of that which is progressing. This is the seventh month of the continuance of the work, and for aught that at present appears, it may be prolonged through as many successive years. "Behold, the Lord's hand is not shortened that it cannot save; neither his ear heavy that it cannot hear." What he has done, if it do not serve as the pledge, may well encourage the hope, that he will do more. There is not indeed the same general excitement, nor the same degree of notoriety attached to the subject now, that there was during most of the month of September. But although the novelty of the thing is gone, its importance is still felt, and that with a deepening interest. Although the number of persons now awakened and hopefully converted, from week to week and day to day, is not so large, as it was at that period, fresh instances are still occurring, some of which are uncommonly illustrious displays of divine power and grace. The progress of the revival remains the great and general subject of inquiry and conversation. The attention to religious meetings is undiminished. There is no abatement of the animation, zeal, and activity of professing Christians. And never among us was there such a spirit of prayer as at the present time."

#### GENERAL NOTICES.

A LONG and very interesting letter was received, sometime since, from the Rev. Dr. Worcester, by his family. It was written at sea, near the Bahama islands, on the 13th day of his passage. Soon after sailing, he had experienced much inconvenience, and his health had been brought exceedingly low, by a severe storm of three days continuance. The weather had subsequently been fine, and he had gained strength, and perceived symptoms of improved health. We had hoped to hear of his arrival at New Orleans before this number issued from the press; but the mails, at the breaking up of winter, are liable to great interruptions, in some parts of the route; which, added to the uncertainties of a voyage, may well account for the delay.

The journal of Messrs. Finney and Washburn, giving the details of their labors in the Arkansaw mission, has not yet been received. This mission is in danger of being greatly retarded for want of funds; and there is reason to fear, in such cases, an unhappy disappointment in the minds of the Indians, and a withdrawing of confidence in the missionaries. May these evils be averted.

A letter from Mr. Hitchcock, one of the assistant missionaries, has lately been received by the Treasurer. It is dated, at the missionary establishment, Arkansaw territory, Dec. 7, 1820.

After mentioning the departure of Messrs. Finney and Washburn, the sickness of Mr. Orr, the desertion of two hired men, and some other circumstances, the letter concludes as follows:

"But we feel not discouraged. We are willing to do what we can. My health has been very good, ever since brethren F. and

W. left us. Brother Orr's appears to be improving; likewise the health of our hired man. We hope there are blessings in store for us yet; and we think that God has something for us to do among the heathen. May we have wisdom to direct us in the path of duty; grace to support us under all afflictions; patience to endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ; and, finally, may we be faithful unto death, and at last receive a crown of life."

In a postscript it is stated, that 'the Ojages have lately murdered one or two of the Cherokee hunters; that the Cherokees have sent for their hunters to come home; and that war is expected between the two tribes?'

We cannot but hope, that the controlling influence of the government of the U. S. is so much felt by these tribes, that they will not commence hostilities. By entirely prohibiting all the Indians within the limits of our territory from doing injury to each other, the government would show itself to be a great benefactor to all the parties concerned.

#### TO THE FRIENDS OF MISSIONS.

WE are happy to be able to say, at the close of another month, that there are indications of a very suitable state of feeling, among the friends of missions in different parts of our country, in regard to the existing embarrassments of the missionaries, on our own continent as well as abroad, for want of funds in the mission treasury. There seems to be a determination, that those beloved brethren, who have freely devoted themselves to the laborious service of Christ among the heathen, shall not be interrupted in their labors, and seriously discouraged, by the failure of what the professed Christians in this country can so easily afford, a comfortable maintenance. Though adequate resources are not yet at the disposal of the Committee, and though the demands are numerous and pressing, it may reasonably be hoped, that the liberal, unsolicited offerings of all, who desire a part in the honor and pleasure of causing the Gospel to be preached to all nations, will speedily supply every present want, if not furnish the means of more extensive operations. But there is no good reason, why any well-wisher to the cause should take it for granted, that *his personal exertions and personal sacrifices* can be dispensed with. Why should any one feel disposed to excuse himself? Why should not all make an immediate offering, if able; or, in any case, make arrangements for affording regular aid, at stated seasons, hereafter?

The following short letter, we cannot but hope, may be taken as a specimen of the feelings indulged by many friends of missions.

"Dear Sir,

"In reading the *Missionary Herald* for February, I was led to ask myself, whether I had done as much for the cause of missions, as I shall wish I had done, when I am called to meet an assembled world at the judgment. I fear I have not; and while God is blessing me with health, and heaping his mercies upon me, I feel that gratitude alone demands, that I should do more. The silver and the gold are the Lord's; and I would pray to have a heart not to withhold any thing that is his. You will receive the inclosed ten dollars, and deposit it in the Treasury of the Lord, to be disposed of in such manner as shall be thought best to promote the great work of salvation in our guilty world."

A worthy and respected clergyman, after inclosing a donation, and stating reasons, which, in his opinion, should induce donors to take the *Missionary Herald*, proceeds as follows:

"I regret that I can send you no more; but my means are limited, my family is large, and the calls upon me for charity are numerous and pressing. I might perhaps have excused myself from making this small offering; but do not feel that it would be right, since your treasury is in need. I could not enjoy the little I have, if I knew your missionaries were languishing for want of support, and it were in my power to afford them the least relief. It is enough for them to leave their country, kindred, and civilized society, and to wear out in hard service for the benefit of their fellow-men. They have a claim, an absolute claim, on Christians and their countrymen, for a permanent maintenance, at their stations."

After suggesting various appropriate considerations, our correspondent adds:

"I could write long on this subject; yet it would be far easier to weep: but what will writing or weeping avail, unless the hundreds, yea, the thousands, who can and ought to do it, wake up and come forward with seasonable liberality to the help of the Lord. I dare not fold up my hands and say, *Be ye warmed, clothed, and fed*. This is solemn trifling, which will not, cannot, stand the test of the judgment. I hope to be able to send you more in the course of the year; and had rather have but two meals a day, than that your Board should want resources, or your missionaries, with their wives and children, should be left to starve, or leave the work of instruction to labor with their hands for their daily bread."

It is with no ordinary satisfaction, that the Treasurer of the A. B. C. F. M. acknowledges the receipt of *one thousand dollars*, from an unknown friend of missions, communicated in a private manner, since the close of the list published in this number.